

Poetry.

FRIENDS ARE ALL AROUND US.

Friends are all around us;
Even the little child
Loves the stranger whom he met.
Who looked on him and smiled.
Friends are all around us,
If as friends we greet
Those whom in our journeying
On life's worn way we meet.

Friends are all around us;—
By a kindly word.
By a look of sympathy
The heart's depths are stirred.
Do not all our footsteps
To the same home tend?
Why should not each one of us
Be to each a friend?

Does the pure dew glistening
On the far wild rose,
Shun the dark, unlovely weed
That beside it grows?
Does the sunbeam, shining
On the stately dome,
Lose its lustre when it rests
On the peasant's home?

If one heart grows lighter
By our words made glad—
If one weary spirit,
Drooping, faint and sad,
Half forgets its anguish
For a little while—
Is it vain for us to speak?
Vain for us to smile?

One word kindly spoken,
Simple though it be,
Is often sweeter music
In the hour of agony;—
One look, kindly given,
When the life move not,
May be treasured in the heart,
Ne'er to be forgot.

There's an "open sesame"
To each human heart.
At whose magic sound, at once
Freely thrown apart
Are the close-barred portals
Of its deepest cell,
Binding us in friendship's name
Enter in and dwell.

Friends are all around us;—
There's a gentle tone
Whence our joy we wander,
Answering to our own.
Do not all our footsteps
To the same home tend?
Why should not each one of us
Be to each a friend?

Miscellaneous.

THE OFFENDED.

Every one is ready to admit the duty of not giving offence to others. It is one of the universally acknowledged laws of the society in which we are units, to live peaceably with all around us, and to avoid any thing that may cause estrangement, and produce anger and bitter feeling; and he who wantonly violates this, and needlessly irritates and provokes, proves himself unworthy of the blessings which civilization and society are intended to secure. If every one in an offensive manner, the common parts of society must be broken up, and man must again retrograde into sin and barbarism; for it is only by mutual respect and good-will that society can cohere and exist. "It is the glory of a man," says the proverb, "to pass over a transgression;" and it is the truest wisdom and the best philosophy sometimes to shut our eyes to an insult, even when there may be some reason to fear it was not entirely unprovoked. At all events, we shall meet in a world with quite enough of offence, unless we are more than ordinarily fortunate, without seeking out imaginary ones, and wasting our strength and degrading our peace by fighting with the world. Our severest scrutiny is best turned also ourselves, that we may not be offenders, and our most favorable judgment formed respecting the conduct and action of others, that we may not be offended. While we may be sure that, in the crowded path of life, we ourselves do not intend to run willfully against others, though we may sometimes stumble against them, so we may hope and believe that they in turn have no intention of offending us, though they may sometimes accidentally jostle us in their turn. The duty of endurance has undoubtedly its proper limits, but it is a wise determination not only not to offend, but also not to be easily offended. Every one desires that others should interpret his actions kindly, and where any may be of doubtful import, to hope the best; and such is the way in which our actions should be regarded by us. Were the duty of not taking offence more thought of and better understood, the peace of individuals, of families, of communities, of nations, would rest on a firmer foundation, and something would be added to the general amount of human harmony and happiness.

There are those to whom a sense of religion has come in storm and tempest; there are those whom it has surrounded amid scenes of revelry and idle vanity; there are those too, who heard its still small voice amid rural leisure and placid contentment. But perhaps the knowledge which causeth not to err, is most frequently impressed upon the mind during seasons of affliction; and tears are the softened showers which cause seeds of Heaven to spring and take root in the human heart.

A Doctor in England advertises in the paper that he had removed to a residence near the grave yard for the greater convenience of his patients.

HUMBLE LIFE.

There is a happiness in humble life—who can doubt it? The man who owns but a few acres of land, and raises an abundance to supply the necessary wants of his family, need ask for nothing more. If he is satisfied with his condition (and there are thousands so situated who are,) then no man is more happy. No political movement disturbs his repose, no speculative mania chases the calm serenity from his mind—no schisms in the Church throw shadows beneath his golden sky. His family is the world to him. Who sighs not for such a life of calmness and serenity? Amid the cares and anxieties of business, who would not exchange his prospect and his honors for the repose of him who is happy and contented on his spot of ground, far from the noise and bustle of city life? If there is a situation congenial to the true spirit of man, and the growth of virtue, it is amid the rejoicings of nature—in the calm retirement of rural life.—Portland Tribune.

TALE BEARING.

Never repeat a story, unless you are certain it is correct, and even not then, unless something is to be gained, either of interest to yourself, or for the good of the person concerned. Tattling is a mean and wicked practice, and he who indulges in it, grows more fond of it in proportion as he is successful. If you have no good to say of your neighbor, never reproach his character, by telling that which is false. He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults, and so the dish of news is handed from one to the other, until the tale becomes enormous. A story never loses anything, is wisely remarked; but on the contrary gains in proportion, as it is repeated by those who have not a very strict regard for truth. Truly, "the tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison."

VEGETABLE DIET—LONGEVITY.

It is said that in no other part of the world (in proportion to the population,) are there more instances of extreme longevity than among the Norwegian peasantry, who scarcely taste animal food. In the severe climate of Russia, also, where the inhabitants live on a coarse vegetable diet, there are a great many instances of advanced age. The late return of the Greek Church population of the Russian empire, give (in the table of the deaths of the male sex) more than one thousand above a hundred years of age; many between one hundred and forty and a hundred and fifty. It is stated that to whatever age the Mexican Indians live, they never become grey-haired. They are represented as peaceable cultivators of the soil; subsisting constantly on vegetable food; often attaining an hundred years of age, yet green and vigorous. Of the South American Indians, Uiloe says: "I myself have known several who, at the age of a hundred, were still very robust and active, which unquestionably must, in some measure, be attributed to the perfect sameness and simplicity of food." Both the Peruvian Indians and the Creoles are remarkably long-lived, and retain their faculties to a very advanced age. Slaves in the West Indies are recorded from a hundred and thirty to a hundred and fifty years of age. [Smith's Fruits and Farinacea.

RESPECT TO PARENTS.

Mohammedan Youth.—The children of Moslems are early taught to reverence their parents. After a certain age, the child salutes the father upon entering the room by kissing the hand, and he remains standing until he has permission to sit or depart. They are taught from infancy to cherish a tender affection for the mother, and this feature of their character they retain through life. The father commences instructing his son, as soon as he is of sufficient age, in the religion of the Prophet, teaching him the Kalimah or profession of faith and the prayers. He instructs him how to take his food, in what manner he is to dress, and how he is to demean himself in the presence of others. He is taught never to speak evil of any one, not to talk too much, never to turn his back upon another, not to spill his food, or eat in haste, nor to eat too much and never to spit in any assembly.

Which End?—Judge Jeffrey, of notorious memory, pointing to a man with a cane who was about to be tried, said, "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, replied "Which end, my lord?"

"Pompey," said a good natured gentleman to his colored man, "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, massa?" replied Pompey, "why I knowed it at de time ob it."

Dentists.—A letter writer from Matamoros suggests that Dentists visit the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, for the very fine teeth of the Mexican dead. Who but a Yankee would have ever thought of such a speculation?

ANECDOTES OF THE ARMY.

Soon after General Taylor took possession of Matamoros, a Mexican merchant came in from the interior, with twenty thousand dollars in gold and silver. According to the old state of things, the merchant, to export it to the United States, which he wished to do, would have been obliged to pay two heavy duties. Four per cent. for bringing it into the country, and six per cent. for exporting out of the country. Not exactly satisfied with the necessity of paying over so much money to the hungry officials, who still lingered about Matamoros, he visited General Taylor's tent, and stated his wish to ship to the United States twenty thousand dollars in gold and silver. "Well," said the General, "ship it, very much pleased you are so disposed." "But," said the merchant hesitating, "the interior and exterior duties." "I know nothing about such duties while I am in Matamoros," said General Taylor. "The merchant bounced off, congratulating himself in Spanish, that the Americans had come to the country, as he had made two thousand dollars in one day by their so doing, upon a small shipment of specie.

Bombardment.—During the first day of the bombardment of Fort Brown, there was an attempt made by our soldiers in the fort to fire Matamoros with hot shot. The furnaces prepared to heat the shot were imperfect, and fuel was difficult to obtain; the consequence was the shot were made very warm, but not so sufficiently so, to set any thing on fire. The good citizens of Matamoros, determined to make the most of the balls we sent into their city, had frequent scrambles for them, as they fell into their streets. When the hot shot were thrown, one fell into the centre of the plaza and off started a crowd to obtain the prize; one individual, more swift than his fellows, clasped the hot ball in his hands, burning the interior of them to a crisp. After that, the Mexicans were more cautious, and usually waited for the balls to cool. This burnt-handed gentleman made a conspicuous patient in one of the hospitals, declaring "he was a severe sufferer by the bombardment.—N. O. Tropic.

A private letter from Mr. Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, is published in an extra from that paper. We notice one little anecdote.

"A good story is told of the manner in which Arista's officers were treated after their hurried return to Monterey. A ball was given to a large party of officers who had just arrived from San Luis, or some point in that direction, and at this ball, Arista's defeated and disgraced underlings appeared, in uniforms fresh brushed, and with all their appointments scoured up to the brightest. The orchestra struck up, and among the first to pay their respects to the ladies, and ask their hands for the waltz or cotillon, were the fellows who had danced so nimbly to a different tune at the Resaca. The answer of the ladies was noble; and at the same time cutting to a degree:—"We do not dance with our own set."

AN IRISH INTERPRETER.

A Mexican passes through the camp with a large jug, curiously laced with strips of raw hide, suspended on his back by a belt running over his forehead; he is crying in his own language "milk, milk." A group of soldiers stop him and commence buying his grateful food. Everything goes on well as long as every cup full of milk delivered is promptly responded to by a pecayune. A soldier that wants milk and has no pecayune, holds out his cup and says in good round English, "Mr. Mexican, let me have some milk and I will pay you in the morning." Mougrel stares eloquently, "I don't understand you." The soldier repeats his wish to purchase presently and to pay prospectively. The Mexican is still staring about for information. A good natured Irishman, who distinguished himself by his bravery in the battle of the 9th, comes to the relief of the embarrassed parties. Turning to the milk man he says, in round Hibernian, "Ye mixed divil, don't ye understand that Jim Fry there wishes to get some milk on a credit, ye 'blackguard'?" and Paddy turns on his heel perfectly satisfied that he had dissipated a matter of difficulty under consideration.—N. O. Tropic.

A SOFT BED.

The southern papers are very full of anecdotes concerning the state of things at the seat of war. Not the worst of these tales is the following: It is peculiarly ludicrous.

Among the volunteers was a "gentleman's son"—a full private, who, heartily sick of rainy weather, mud, and no shelter, first went to his captain with his complaints, but meeting with no particular sympathy, resolved to have a talk with Gen. Taylor himself. Arriving at the commander's quarters, the General was pointed out to him, but he was rather incredulous. "That old fellow General Taylor? Nonsense!" "Satisfied, however, that such was even the case, he marched up, and rather patronizingly opened his business.

"General Taylor, I believe."

"Well, General, I'm devilish glad to see you—am indeed!"

The General returned the civility. "General, you'll excuse me, but since I've been here I've been doing all I could for you—have, indeed; but the fact is, the accommodations are very bad—are indeed; mud, sir! Obligated to lie down in it, actually; and the fact is, General, I'm a gentleman's son, and not used to it!"

The General, no doubt deeply impressed with the fact of having a gentleman's son in his army, expressed his regret that such annoyances should ever exist under any circumstances, in a civilized army.

"Well—but, General, what am I to do?"

"Why, really, I don't know, unless you take my place."

"Well, now, that's civil—'tis indeed."

Of course, don't mean to turn you out, but a few hours' sleep—acot, or a bunk, or anything would be so refreshing!

Your place—where is it, General?"

"Oh! just drop down—anywhere about here—any place about camp will answer me!"

The look which the "gentleman's son" gave the General was rather peculiar.

"Well, no wonder they call you 'Rough and Ready'!" said he; and, amid the smiles of all but "Rough and Ready" himself, the "gentleman's son" returned to take the chance of the weather.

Cool Forethought.—One of the most admirable instances of prudent forethought we ever heard of occurred in Boston a few days since. Three Irishmen were engaged in taking down a wall in Mount Vernon street. The wall fell upon and buried them. A lady from the opposite side of the street, rushed out, and calling to those who were rescuing the poor fellows, said: "Bring them in here. Bring them in here. I have everything ready. I have been expecting this all day." The men were carried into her house, and, true enough, she had "everything ready," bandages, lint, laudanum and all. If this be not an instance of cool forethought, we know not what is.

Anecdote.—A foolish person went to the parson of the parish, and making a very long face, told him he had seen a ghost as he was passing by a grave-yard, moving along against the side of the wall.

"In what shape did it appear?"

"In the shape of an ass."

"Go home and hold your tongue about it," said the pastor; "you are a very timid man, and have been frightened at your own shadow."

A man arrested a few days since in New Orleans for flogging his wife, asked a friend to enter bail for him. The friend addressed the bench in this strain: "I'll go his bail right off, if your honor will bind over his wife, but as long as she has a chance to talk, an angel could not keep the peace in the same house with her."

Hints to Lady Killers.—Do not fancy that because a woman looks at you she is in love with you, or if she sighs when you are by that she is heart broken on your account; sighing is often a well bred modification of yawning, and as frequently indicative of weariness as of anxiety and solicitude.

Costume.—Somebody says that the idea of clothing one's self in his own virtue, suggests a lively notion of a Georgian's summer costume, viz. a shirt collar and spurs.

Lies are generally bungling things and are most always sure to be detected.—They are certain to bring with them shame and punishment.

The Oldest Sovereign.—In consequence of the death of the Pope, the oldest sovereign in Europe is now Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, born June 5th, 1771. The next in age is the King of the French, born October 5th, 1773.

Steam Power.—About 100,000 men were employed for 20 years in erecting the Great Pyramid of Egypt. From a computation of Mr. Dupin, it appears that the steam engines of England would equal the whole product of this immense application of human labor, in lifting stones, within the space of 15 hours.

Mothers be Careful.—We learn from the Lansingburg Democrat, that an interesting daughter of Mr. Orion Hoyt, of that village, came to her death last week from eating the phosphorus from a bunch of lucifer matches. While the attention of the mother was drawn in another direction, the child got some matches into its hands and put them into its mouth. Medical aid was called, but it was of no avail.

On the 11th of June, the forest near Monza, in Lombardy, was almost totally destroyed by a dreadful hurricane, 1000 trees having been torn up by the roots. The country was covered with birds killed by the hail. The storm extended to the Venetian territory, where it also did great damage.

MAIL ROUTE TO OREGON.

A proposition has been addressed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, for carrying the United States Mail, by steam, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Columbia river, Oregon Territory, via Chagres and Panama. The proposer, J. W. Woodward, Esq., is ready to enter into a contract with sufficient security, to perform this service in thirty-five days running time, carrying the mail to and from Oregon every two months, for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and will besides transport on the route Ministers Plenipotentiary, Charges d'Affaires, bearers of despatches, and mail agents of the United States free of charge. In his proposition he includes also the following particulars:

"I also propose to transport supplies of powder, and such other munitions of war, for the use of the army and navy, as can be got across the isthmus, at such reasonable charge as may be agreed upon.

"I will also bind myself to transport emigrants to Oregon and California at sixty dollars each steerage passenger, including customary provisions, of water, fuel, bread, &c.

"I also propose to connect with this mail arrangement a plan for supplying the Pacific Squadron and the 'Army of Occupation' on that coast with salted provisions and breadstuffs (as far as the circumstances of the country will permit) packed there upon the spot; and which of course will not be liable to the objection of being stale, rusty, and sour, which so commonly happens to these articles when sent around Cape Horn. Thus, not only furnishing to the army and navy wholesome articles of food, but to the people of Oregon, a ready market for their surplus products, thereby giving them the means of purchasing the fabrics and products of our own and other countries.

"In this way," Mr. Woodward concludes, "the seeds will be planted, from whence shall spring a great commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing people, who will in a short time return in revenues to the General Government tenfold more than what is now asked for to start this system. If my whole plan is adopted, I propose further to employ the large force in men and mules, (which I should of necessity have to keep to do the transportation across the isthmus) in improving the way from Chagres to Panama—estimated at ten thousand dollars per annum—and thus in time the United States would be in possession of this 'key to the commerce of the world.'"

Distressing Occurrence.—The Watertown, N. Y. Journal relates that about midnight on the 8th ult. a company of persons, about 25 in number, were surrounding a newly married couple, at the house of Mr. Cornelius Van Olinda, in Pinckney, Lewis county, by firing guns, blowing horns, ringing bells, &c., when they were fired upon by some persons in the house, and two men, Hosea Houghton and Mr. Green, were wounded, the former severely and probably mortally. Messrs. Van Olinda and Rice have been arrested and held to bail.

Death of Seventy-five Oregon Emigrants.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that the St. Joseph's party of emigrants for Oregon, who left in 1845, endured great hardship on their tedious journey, being out forty days more than usual. They lost 75 of their number by death. They were often for days without water, and short of provisions, which brought on what is called "camp fever."

Religious Intelligence.—China.—A letter has been received from Mr. Pohlman, American Missionary, dated February 25, in which he speaks of the prevalence of infanticide, in the vicinity of Amoy.—"In the villages of Amoy Island," he says, "it is well ascertained that among poor people, one-half of the female children are destroyed." The annual sale of opium, at Amoy, amounts to \$1,200,000; and there are four other smuggling depots along the coast of the same province.

Sympathy.—An American lady who had been very sick in Marseilles, received the attentions of many of the French as well as the English ladies who were residents of the place. On her recovery, she was asked by a friend which of the two expressed the most sympathy, the French or English ladies, to which she replied—"The French ladies bring me flowers all day; but the English ladies sit up with me all night."

Good.—A lady who had married a man of great good nature, but a little deficient in point of understanding, was reproached by her brother-in-law, who told her in derision that she had coupled herself to a fool. "So has my sister," she replied, "for no man of sense would endeavor to give any woman a mean opinion of her husband."

The "Great West."—There were 11,236 passengers landed at Milwaukee, during the three months ending June 30th.

FRENCH OPINIONS.

The well informed Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus describes the impression produced in the French capital by the victories of Gen. TAYLOR on the Rio Grande:

Paris, June 29, 1846.

The morning after the date of my last missive, we were inexpressibly relieved and exhilarated by the news of General TAYLOR's victories over the Mexicans.—So much sinister prediction from your side of the Atlantic excited even in my confident mind vague apprehensions for the safety of the General, and absolute despondency in some of my friends.—But we are more than indemnified.—Europe is impressed in the most beneficial way, by the battles, the subsequent proceedings of Congress, and the patriotic manifestations of the whole Union. It is now understood how the immense majority of the American people would act in the event of a rupture with Great Britain or any European Power.

Before the end of the sitting of the Deputies on the 17th instant (two eminent members of the Chamber (of the Opposition) went to Versailles, where I then was, to congratulate me on the Rio Grande occurrences, and to describe the effect of the intelligence on the Chamber. Lively satisfaction pervaded the assembly; most of the Conservatives even betrayed that feeling; Mr. Guizot, two of his colleagues, and a few of his party, the nearest and most devoted, were alone chaffed; their disconcertion served to amuse the rest. It was added by my visitors that, should war between the U. States and England ensue, twenty thousand French volunteers, under the command of experienced officers, would at once endeavor to reach your shores for the purpose of joining in the invasion of Canada. This does not pass from me as an incitement to war, which I deprecate as much as any one, under the proper reserves of honor and right; but it is meant as evidence of the disposition of the French in general. They are far from being reconciled to the British.—With a few exceptions, I have not, in my long and various intercourse with Frenchmen, encountered any one who entertained for the British, as a nation, other sentiments than jealousy, dislike, and immemorial resentments. Veteran officers of the garrison of Versailles, with whom I have chatted at the reading-room which I frequent there, on the operations of General TAYLOR, pronounce the most flattering judgment in respect to boldness, skill, and the entire professional process. The French Opposition press has been, in the main, liberal, but a slight military jealousy may be deemed natural where temperance and history beget the highest, and in a degree, exclusive belligerent pretensions. Your troops on the Rio Grande fought the Mexicans under more disadvantages than did the British the Sikhs on the Sutlej, or the French the Moors at Isly. Further successes, with like moderation in the use of victory, and a language so simple, so unambitious as that of the official despatches, will strengthen and animate the friends of the United States, and of republicanism throughout Europe. It strikes me, as I read your reports of the speeches in Congress, that the oratory of both Houses is more bombastic than heretofore: the question and the transactions of war may have stimulated and inflated the rhetorical vein: in some cases, the intumescence justly provokes European ridicule.

Another Child Killed.—We published an account, not long since, of a child being killed in Canada West, by a cow; the Dundas Warden describes another event of the same distressing nature, which occurred on the 3d July. Mr. Decker, a farmer living in Waterloo, sent his little boy, Richard, to lead a mare along the border of a field of oats, that she might feed; cautioning him to be sure and let the halter go if the mare attempted to run. The poor child had scarcely got to the field when his hat fell off, which startled the mare; happily the boy had made a ship knot in the halter and put his arm through the loop so that when the mare ran the knot tightened and he was dragged along the ground. The mare ran about forty rods and then stopped. Meantime an elder brother ran to call his father, on whose approach the mare ran again, and stopped. At length Mr. Decker reached the animal and got hold of the halter, but the unfortunate child was dying. One thigh was broken and the body was frightfully lacerated. The unhappy mother beheld the afflicting scene from the house door, to which she ran when the alarm was given.

Thos. J. Chew, late of the U. S. Navy, died at Brooklyn a day or two since, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Chew was the person to whom Lawrence uttered the words, "Don't give up the ship." Chew fought with great gallantry in several naval battles in the war of 1812. He was on the deck of the Constitution in the memorable fight with the Guerriere, and contributed to the capture of that ship. At the time of his decease, he held the office of Purser in the Navy.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

THE regular Public Examination of the Students of PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, will commence on Monday the 3d of August, 1845. The public and the friends of learning are respectfully invited to attend.

Order of Examination.

Monday, Aug. 3. The Preparatory Department will be examined between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 A. M.; and 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Tuesday, Aug. 4. 9 A. M. Soph.—Greek.
10 A. M. Fresh.—Latin.
2 P. M. Jun.—Germ. Class.
3 P. M. Jun.—Ev. of Chris.
4 P. M. Soph.—Algebra.

Wednesday, Aug. 5. 9 A. M. Fresh.—Greek.
10 A. M. Jun.—Latin.
2 P. M. Soph.—Pl. & Spher.
Trigonometry or Calculus.
3 P. M. Jun.—Greek.
4 P. M. Soph.—Latin.

Thursday, Aug. 6. 9 A. M. Fresh.—History.
10 A. M. Jun.—Pol. Econ.
2 P. M. Soph.—Rhet. & Gr.
New Testament.
4 P. M. Fresh.—Geom.

Friday, Aug. 7. 9 A. M. Jun.—Logic.
10 A. M. Soph.—Spher. Geo.
2 P. M. Sen.—Germ. Class.
3 P. M. Fresh.—Mythology.
4 P. M. Jun.—Rhetoric.

Saturday, Aug. 8. 9 A. M. Fresh.—Algebra.
10 A. M. Jun.—Mechanics
or Optics.

July 13. td

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. Irvine, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SWOPE, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 17th day of August next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Requisites, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
July 13, 1845.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Myers, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE MYERS, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Reading township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

BENJAMIN MALLAUN, Adm'r.
June 8. td

LAST NOTICE.

THE books of the late Firm of T. WARREN & CO. have been placed in the hands of A. R. STEVENSON, Esq. for collection. All claims not settled on or before the 1st day of August next, will be put in suit.

June 8. td

THE LADIES

ARE invited to call and examine my assortment of LADIES' BAREGES, BALZARINES, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot be surpassed.

R. W. MSHERRY.
May 4. td

Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.

JUST received, some very fine and coarse Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.

R. W. MSHERRY.
May 4. td

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Teas as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

PLUMBE

National Daguerrian Gallery

And Photographers Furnishing Dealers;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerrotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Sandoga Springs, Broadway.

June 8. td

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE different Temperance Societies of Adams county will please take notice that the Annual County Temperance Convention will assemble in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Gettysburg, on Saturday, August 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of a full delegation from every Society in the County is earnestly desired. The delegates are requested to furnish reports of the number of members connected with their respective Societies—the increase during the year—the number who have forfeited membership by a violation of their pledge, and any other items of interest connected with the Temperance Reform.

On the same day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Annual Address will be delivered by Rev. J. J. REMESSEYER, of Woodsboro, Md. The citizens of the County are respectfully invited to attend.

M. L. STOEVEY, Sec'y.
JOHN WILSON, td
July 13.

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of at small profits.

R. W. MSHERRY.
May 1. td

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of PETER SPANGLER, Jr. late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg, Y. S., notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, against the 16th day of August next; as also to all persons indebted to the said Estate, to call and make payment.

WM. GARDNER, Adm'r de bonis non of Peter Spangler Jr. dec'd.
June 22. td

IMPORTANT NEWS!



NOW FOR BARGAINS?

GEORGE H. SWOPE

RETURNS his thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage hitherto extended him, and respectfully invites all persons desirous of securing first-rate Furniture at reasonable prices, to call at his

Cabinet-making Establishment, in York street, a few doors east of Wattle's Hotel, where he will be prepared to make, to order, DINING, CENTRE, & TOILET

TABLES,

Bedsteads, Sideboards, Sofas, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, Work, Wash and Cuddle Stands, &c.

together with every article in his line of business. He will also keep on hand the various articles of Furniture, made of the best materials, and in the neatest style. All orders for Work will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call!

COFFINS will be furnished at all times upon the shortest notice.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

Gettysburg, June 15. td

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15. td

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS will be taken by the subscriber—Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20. td

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE Greatest Bargains in READY MADE CLOTHING are to be had at M. TRACY'S Old Established Pioneer Line, No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia; who has just finished one of the largest and most complete assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing in the city, consisting of

Super Black Cloth Dress Coats,	from	\$10 00	to	\$14 00
" " " Frock	"	10 00	to	14 00
" " " Dress	"	11 00	to	14 00
Superfine Habit Cloth	"	8 00	to	10 00
" " " Cashimette,	"	7 00	to	9 00
" " " Tweed	"	4 00	to	5 00
" " " Crotan	"	2 50	to	3 50
" " " French Cassimere Pants,	"	4 00	to	6 00
" " " Fancy Drillings	"	2 00	to	3 00
Fine Satin Vests, from	"	2 25	to	3 00
Extra fine Satin Vests, from	"	3 00	to	5 00
Marseilles	"	1 00	to	2 50
Gentlemen's Fine Cloth Cloaks,	from	13 00	to	18 00

Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Stocks, &c.

All garments at this establishment are warranted both in fit and quality of workmanship. They are all got up expressly for the retail trade, consequently more care is taken in the selection of the goods as well as the style of cutting. The proprietor of the establishment is a practical tailor (having served a regular apprenticeship to the business) and has none but practical workmen in his employ.

Gentlemen in want of Clothing may depend upon being suited in every respect, as we are determined not to be undersold by any competitors. All goods are purchased for Cash, and sold for Cash, which enables us to sell a little lower than those who deal on the credit system, it being a self-evident fact that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

Also, always on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

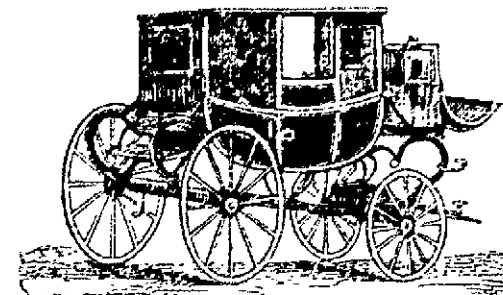
M. TRACY,
No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia.
May 4. 5m

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 20. td

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. of all the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20. td

The Pamphlet Laws

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution to those authorized to receive them.

A. B. KURTZ, Prothy.
Prothonotary's Office, July 13. 3t

CALICOES.

A Large Assortment of beautiful style CALICOES—just received and for sale

R. W. MSHERRY.
May 4. td

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKIES,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. td

Mathew T. Miller,

(Successor to Robert T. Bicknell.)

EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

BANK NOTES.—Notes on all the solvent

Banks in the U. States discounted at the lowest rates.

DRAFTS, NOTES and BILLS collected on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE.—Bills of exchange and Bank Checks on most of the principal cities of the Union, bought and sold at the best rates.

Exchange on England in large or small sums constantly for sale.

Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current, is issued from this office every Tuesday. It is devoted chiefly to the condition of the Currency, the Markets, Banking institutions, Counterfeit Notes, &c. Terms \$3 per annum payable in advance.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is published semi-monthly at \$1.50 per annum; monthly \$1 per annum, payable in advance. This work is printed in pamphlet form of 32 pages. Single copies 12 1/2 cents.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Exchange hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

READ IT! IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. AND

COMMENTS ARE UNNECESSARY.

Philadelphia, May 28th, 1845.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir: I feel bound to the afflicted to give publicity to the extraordinary effects of your valuable medicine.

I have suffered for several years past with Liver Complaint, and the train of diseases which follow—a complete prostration of the system—so that it was with great difficulty I could walk, and at times I was confined to my room. To add to my misery, a Scrofulous affection appeared in my throat, with Rheumatism in my arms, so that I could not raise my right arm to my head. In the hottest weather my feet and hands would ache with the cold, and perspiration had almost ceased. I now became afflicted with a dry hoarse cough, and gave up all hopes of ever getting well. I had night sweats, and got little or no sleep, with frightful dreams and morbid headache. I seemed to be bordering on Insanity, and was denied all study or mental exercise. I could not read a small paragraph in a newspaper without great difficulty. I had great soreness in my stomach, which caused it to swell so much that I was unable to lie down, or even to recline, but had to be propped up in a chair.

I had the advice of some eminent physicians, and tried nearly all the remedies used in such cases, but continued to grow worse, and it appeared as though a speedy dissolution was taking place.

I now heard of your Medicines, and determined to try your Sanative Pills and to my surprise the soreness left me, so that I could walk about the house. I continued to improve from that time. Shortly after my wife called at my store, and stated my case to you, and you sent me a bottle of your Alternative, and also wrote to me and see you, and you would investigate my case, and cure me. This I did not believe, as I felt I was beyond the reach of human skill.

After taking your Alternative and Pills for three weeks, there was a decided change for the better, so that when I called upon you, you said that I would get well, and that your Alternative would cure me effectually. With no hopes, however, of getting well, I still continued taking your Alternative, until I had taken the fourth bottle, when there was a sudden change in my whole system, as though I had got rid of some great burthen, and I could draw my breath as usual. My nerves gradually became strong, and my appetite returned.

It has been about four months since I commenced taking your Medicines, and at this time nearly every vestige of disease is eradicated from my system. I am as active, and nearly as strong, as at any period of my life. I have now gained nine pounds in two months.

I have good reason to believe that the use of your valuable medicines, by the blessing of God, has saved me from a premature grave.

JOSEPH BARBER.

Poplar between Seventh and Eighth sts., Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

July 20. td

Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS

WOOLEN FACTORY,

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Buckram Cords, Carpets, Stocking Yarn, and Wool carded into Rolls,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Satinet, Chain found	33 1/2	per yard.
Cloth, narrow,	45 to 50	"
Kentucky Jeans,	25	"
Blanketing, narrow,	35	"
Linseys,	31 1/2	"
Woolen Flannels, colored,	35	"
Do. white,	31 1/2	"

Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

Wool will be taken in at the following places, viz.:—At George Basehoar's Mill, in Union township; at Samuel Diller's, near Littlestown, and at the different Stores in Littlestown; at Mr. Jacob Feaser's Saw-mill, Mountjoy township; at Messrs. Wirt & Emmert's Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover; and at Mr. James K. Menough's Store, on the York road, where the same will be received and punctually delivered whenever finished. Written directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned have entered into the above business, this season, with a renewed spirit, and will avoid no reasonable pains or expense, in executing such work as shall rate, in point of beauty and utility, with the best productions of any other manufacturer; and having none other than the best of workmen in their employ, they flatter themselves that the products of their mechanical efforts cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and give unparalleled satisfaction. Should any mistake occur, they will endeavor, if possible, to rectify it.

Wool will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

April 27. td

All letters directed to Littlestown or Hanover, will receive immediate attention.

PROTECTION AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakly, Win. Moore, Samuel Galbraith, Thomas Paxton, A. G. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Woods, Abraham Kurtz, George Brindle, & Scott Coyle, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5. 6m

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Win. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban township.

Abraham King, Esq., Hunterstown.

David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown.

Thos. T. Wierman, Arendtsville.

Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Cholera, Stomach Complaint, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all other Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Carmine Balm.

New York, 8th month 1st, 1839.

Friend Dr. Jayne—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee of the result of a case in which I administered thy Carmine Balm, and I consider it to be a matter of duty due thee and the public, to give the following statements.—Being called to visit a patient a few days since, I found he was vomiting and purging most violently, with severe Tremors and Cramps, in the upper extremities, and also in the abdominal parietes. The Cramp was so violent, that it took four



Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 3, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

Daily Mail from Baltimore direct.

We are pleased to learn that the transportation of a daily mail from Baltimore to this place by the direct route, has been granted to Mr. TAYLOR and Co. By this arrangement we shall receive our papers, &c., from Baltimore several hours earlier than by the York route.

State Interest.

The State Treasurer gave official notice on Wednesday last, that the interest on the State debt would be promptly paid on Saturday last, the 1st of August.

The British Tariff has Passed!

In the preceding page will be found the proceedings in the Senate in regard to the Tariff from which it will be seen that Mr. McKay's bill for the destruction of the Tariff of '42, and for the advantage of the British Manufacturers, and ruin of the American, passed on Tuesday last, by the casting vote of a Pennsylvanian, GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President of the U. States! On Wednesday the bill went back to the House for concurrence in an amendment made in the Senate; and by the aid of the Previous Question, was immediately passed, 115 to 92—so that it only requires the signature of the President to become a law. This was no doubt done promptly. The new bill goes into effect on the 1st of December.

Repeal! Repeal!

When the British Tariff bill passed the Senate, Mr. WENSTEN gave notice that, on the first day of the next session, a bill would be introduced to REPEAL or to modify the measure; and Mr. CAMERON entered his protest, and said "from this day forth would go out the word 'REPEAL' until the ballot box shall crown it with success." "REPEAL!" "REPEAL!" is, therefore, to be the rallying-cry of all who have an interest in the welfare of our common country. In this matter we know no party: our Democratic friends have the same common interest with us in the protection of American Industry against the pauper-labor of Europe; and we hope that no narrow-minded partisan feeling will be suffered to interfere with a prompt, dignified, and firm expression of sentiment upon this important subject. Let all, who feel that something should be done to rescue our country from the fangs of destruction, unite in an energetic effort to bring an influence to bear upon Congress which will not be despised. Let "REPEAL!"—"REPEAL!"—be the burden of every petition! Let men of all parties, for the time, lay aside their feelings of party, and rush to the rescue of American Industry from the fangs of the destroyer. It may have an effect: if we succeed not, it is to be hoped the crime will not lie at the door of Pennsylvanians.

The most intense excitement pervaded Philadelphia on Wednesday, when the news of the passage of the Tariff bill reached that city. It engrossed all the conversation, and the denunciation of those by whom it was passed, was deep and general. And no wonder, when, as the U. S. Gazette remarks, "the measure of iniquity has at last been completed, and the blow has been struck, which will stop the forward course of American industry, deprive it of its energy, and inflict upon it a premature decline, which will carry with it disastrous consequences."

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

On Thursday last, the bill for the establishment of the Sub-Treasury, passed to a third reading in the Senate.

In the course of the debate on the Sub-Treasury bill, Mr. Benton astonished the Senate by the recital of an occurrence which took place in the summer of 1840. A letter was sent to the Secretary of the Senate to be read. It was marked confidential, written in August, and signed by T. Hartley Crawford, then Indian Agent. The letter was written to the Indian Agent in Missouri, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, and its object was to persuade the Indians to receive their payments in the notes of the Bank of the U. States, then largely depreciated! Full evidence of this deliberate purpose was furnished in the letter to the Agent and in the answer. The recital of this attempt to cheat the Indians created great amazement in the Senate.

Balloon Ascension.

Mr. Wise made his fifty-third aerial voyage, from Lancaster, on Saturday week, which he says was the most pleasant and gratifying to himself that he ever made. He was in the air one hour and five minutes, and descended safely about 25 miles from Lancaster.

The Mercersburg Visitor of Wednesday last says there is more sickness in that town and in the country than has been for many years.

Small Pox.

A vessel arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last from Bremen, which had thirteen cases of small pox on board. The ship was ordered off the new hospital-ground by the health officer, where she will remain until the passengers, 242 in number, are vaccinated, and those down with the disease are cured. The vessel will then be purified. Here is another strong proof, says the American, that this loathsome disease is brought to our shores by foreign emigrant.

From the Army.

An arrival at New Orleans on the 21st ult. brings intelligence that a detachment of rangers which had penetrated as far as Monterey, had returned, and reported the state of the country, halting places, &c. They found no enemy between Camargo and Monterey, and there was no probability of any opposition being made to the American troops between those two points. The Rangers penetrated to the precipitous cliffs that overhang Monterey, when a trooper, a very adventurous soldier, named Cummins, reached a point overhanging the Bishop's Palace, which commanded a view of the whole city. The utmost activity seemed to prevail among the Mexicans, who were busily employed in repairing the old fortifications and erecting new ones. The number of troops was not ascertained, but from the movements observable, it is thought the possession of Monterey will be fiercely disputed, as it is, by nature and art, one of the most powerful strong-holds in Mexico. The number of Gen. Taylor's army was daily increasing, and was above 15,000. He had received eight or ten boats, which were sufficient to transport his troops, provisions and munitions up the Rio Grande. The waters were falling; and every arrangement was being made for the advance from Camargo to Monterey.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 22d gives it as their opinion, and that of many of the officers of the Army, that there are no Mexican troops at Monterey, and that the Mexicans will never again in any force meet an American army in the field of battle, this side of the City of Mexico. We shall see.

From the Gulf Squadron.

A letter to the Baltimore Sun from an officer in the Squadron off Vera Cruz, mentions that the Steamer Princeton, on the morning of the 9th, despatched her boats up the river to get water, when the party was fired upon by a large body of Mexicans. The fire was returned by the watering party and also from the steamer, which threw shells among them, and killed and wounded, it is said, about twenty. One American was wounded.

Present to Gen. Taylor.

Messrs. Robinson and Keener, Tin and Sheet-iron workers, Baltimore, have finished a most complete set of camp equipage, made by them to the order of a gentleman at Washington, and intended as a present to Gen. Taylor. The set numbers about 100 pieces, consisting of kettles, pans, trays, cups, coffee-pots, knives and forks, sugar, tea, and coffee canisters, casters, &c.—Each of the articles is so graduated as to fit into the other, and the whole, with the exception of the canisters, can be put into the two large kettles, making two packages of similar size and weight. The whole of the equipage will not weigh more than 100 pounds, and yet will comprise cooking utensils for 50 persons. Each article is marked with the initials of Gen. Taylor.

"More Munitions of War.—Orders have been received at Philadelphia, says the Ledger, for the construction of a large number of baggage wagons for the Army—four hundred, report says—in addition to those now under contract here. These wagons are to be finished by the first of September next, and their preparation indicates that a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico has been decided upon."

"An agent of the Government was in York one day last week for the purpose of procuring wagons for the public service. He entered into a contract with one of our citizens, agreeing to take all that could be supplied of the proper kind, within forty days.—*Republican.*"

"Two individuals were also in this neighborhood last week, purchasing Wagons for the use of the Army. What a host of plunderers there are now, using up Uncle Sam's money. As an instance of what plucking there will be, and what a filling of the pockets of favorites the war will furnish an opportunity, we state that one of the individuals above mentioned, informed a friend of ours that he had, in the purchase of two wagons on Thursday last, made SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! So we go—the people pay."

Matamoros.

A letter from Matamoros mentions that that city is completely Americanized, and that one-half the number of stores in the principal street is occupied by American merchants and sutlers for the sale of all descriptions of merchandise, free of duty. They are on the best terms with the natives.

Gen. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore on Wednesday, on his way to the Army, to assume the command of the Volunteers.

BENJAMIN H. LAYBROOK, Esq., of Baltimore, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail road Company, which is to connect Pittsburg with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road. It is said the road will be soon put under contract.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.—From all that we learn, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, as well as from the movements of the army, it is evident that not many weeks will elapse before the six regiments of volunteers required from Pennsylvania by the General Government will be called into active service.—A distinguished military man thinks that on or about the 1st of next September they will probably be requested to take their places in the main army, now moving forward to consummate the war.

In the eighteenth Congressional district of the State of PENNSYLVANIA, the Hon. ANDREW STEWART has been nominated by the Whig conferees of the district as a candidate for re-election, and, we presume, will without a doubt be chosen.

Letter from Addison Smith.

Most of our citizens, no doubt, remember a deaf and dumb lad named ANDREW SMITH, who formerly lived in Gettysburg; who was at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia; and afterwards learned the Saddling trade in this country. We had not heard from him for a number of years past, until a few days since we received a letter from him, by one of our townsmen who was passing through Indianapolis, Indiana, and met him there. He is engaged in business, and living respectably. He took this opportunity of writing to us, with a desire that we should publish the following communication, hastily written by himself, on the subject of Temperance—with which request we cheerfully comply.

To the Dear Youth of America.

Those who are passing off the stage, have known an evil which they hope you will never know. They saw hundreds and thousands of their early friends and schoolmates cut off by drunkenness, and they sent up a prayer that the evil might never descend to their children.—They have made a successful effort to break its power, and now they are anxious that all the boys and girls in the land should take part with them, and cause it at once and forever to terminate. They wish, in a word, to rouse a great spirit of Temperance among them—to have them engaged in forming Temperance Societies, circulating Temperance pledges, and giving a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to bring down the poisonous Opium tree, that not one of their number shall ever be poisoned and destroyed. Now, it is believed, is the time for Juvenile Temperance Societies to take hold of the work. Let those that can be leaders, now be leaders in this great enterprise. Let there be an enrollment in every village and every school, of all who are willing to begin life on the principles of Temperance. It is believed that but few will refuse, while all who sign will be sure to grow up temperance men and temperance women; and never can the great destroyer get power over them. Who will go forward in the great work? Who?—The moral. When the Devil makes his attacks upon men that are teetotallers, and well aware of what they are about, he has but little chance of succeeding; but when a man is a lover of strong drink, he falls into the first sin that offers itself. He is blind to all consequences, and at the time will not scruple to barter his soul to the devil for a glass of liquor. Drunkenness is itself a sin that not only destroys the body here, but the soul hereafter—for the Apostle says, that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven." And if they be excluded from Heaven, to what place shall the unhappy fly? The Devil reckons then his own, and says "You have fallen down and worshipped me—come and receive your reward."

ADDISON SMITH,

Deaf Mute.

Indianapolis, (Ind.) July 19, 1846.
Mr. Editor.—Please publish the above, and request others friendly to the cause of Temperance to give it an insertion. A. S.

A Letter Writer.

A travelling correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Gettysburg, under date of July 24, gives a sketch of various towns through which he passed, Westminster, Union Town, Taney Town, Emmitsburg, with the Institutions in its neighborhood, and Gettysburg. We extract from his letter the remarks about Gettysburg. He says—

"I found Gettysburg to be a good looking, well built, and considerable sized place, and the county town of Adams county. It is about 50 miles, nearly north by west, from Baltimore, and is chiefly built upon two streets, which cover a considerable space, and contains a population of about 2,000 to 2,500 of the real, bona fide Pennsylvania Dutchers and Anglo Saxons—mostly of the former. They are an honest, active and intelligent people, and generally well to do. The houses, though not very new, are in an excellent state of preservation. There are about five or six good sized stores, with a number of smaller ones; a number of smiths' and various other kinds of shops, and two barber shops!"

The latter kind of shops (which are so uncommon in most of the country towns, and for the want of which a traveller has to go many a time with long beard) would give me a good opinion of the place and its people, if there were no other redeeming qualities in either. There is a large centre or "diamond" in the heart of the burg, and in its centre the court house and market house, alongside of each other.

Upon looking into the object of this association of the House of Justice with the House of Food, I discovered it most likely to be for the purpose of giving the jurors an opportunity to keep from starving, by lowering a basket down and taking in supplies, whilst they are confined to their room and are hanging on a case.

I forgot to mention that there are several good hotels, a bank, a German Reformed, Lutheran, Associate Reformed, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal churches. Near the town, to the north, is the Pennsylvania College, founded by the Lutheran denomination, containing 160 pupils. It has associated with it a very large and thriving Theological Seminary. The building is built of brick and painted white, and at a distance resembles the General Post Office Department at Washington, in every other respect save the portico and cupola of the former. There is a very flourishing and handsome Female Seminary—the "Oak Ridge"—within a mile of the burg."

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, with advices to the 12th of July, which state that SANTA ANNA and ALMONTE were still there, and apparently had given up all idea of returning to Mexico. SANTA ANNA had disposed of his effects preparatory to his return, but the late news from Vera Cruz had changed his purpose; and it is now stated that he will remain in Havana till something more favorable to his hopes turns up.

Thompson, the abolitionist, who has been confined in the Penitentiary of Missouri for six or seven years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

Town Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Court-house on Friday evening last, to consult upon the measures necessary to be adopted in view of the late disastrous blow inflicted upon Pennsylvania interests by the destruction of the Tariff of 1842. The proceedings have been handed to us—but we are reluctantly compelled, for want of room, to postpone their publication in detail until next week.

The officers of the meeting were—Col. R. CORBAN President; T. WARRICK and J. WIGGLES Vice-Presidents; D. A. BUEHLER and D. McCORRIGHER Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by D. M. SMYLER, Esq., A. R. STEVENSON, Esq., and Hon. J. COOPER. A number of resolutions were adopted—amongst which was one for the organization of an Association, to be called "The Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a home market for American Agricultural Products." A large number of individuals enrolled themselves as members; and Hon. JAMES COOPER was elected President.

The meeting adjourned until TO-MORROW EVENING, (Tuesday) to complete the organization of the Association. Members of both political parties, who feel an interest in the protection of American Industry, it is hoped, will attend, and lend their aid in the furtherance of the important cause. It is not a time to hold back, when the vital interests of the country are at stake.

Returning Missionaries.

We learn from the Presbyterian, that the Rev. HENRY R. WILSON, Jr. and family, from Fugate, have arrived at London on their way home. Mr. Wilson brings with him three of the Hindoo orphans lately under his charge.

Mr. Kay's British Tariff bill was signed by the President on Friday last, so that it is now a law.

It is said Mr. Polk intends to veto the River and Harbor bill.

The House has given its *quies* to the bill to increase the rates of postage.

The mercury stood at 98, at Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on Rev. Robert Emory, President of Dickinson College, by the Trustees of Columbia College, N. Y.

A rich lead mine has been discovered in Chester county. Ten pounds of ore yielded six pounds of pure lead.

The Cholera.—Letters from Paris state that this dreadful disease is making frightful ravages in the interior of Asia. This scourge, which has travelled through Cabul, has already penetrated nearly as far as Teheran.

MARRIED.

On Monday last, by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. WILLIAM SMITHLEDERER, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss AVARILLA SWITZER, of Reisterstown, Adams county.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. J. W. Cullam, Mr. MARTIN S. DIEHL, of New Oxford, Adams county, to Miss SARAH LILLY, of Shrewsbury, York county.

On the same day, by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. JOHN STOKESBERGER, of Germany township, to Miss LUCINDA C. SWORN, of Littlestown.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, after a long illness, Miss JULIA ANN M'DERMOTT, daughter of Mr. John M'Dermott, deceased, of this borough, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 26th ult. Mr. FREDERICK SYDER, an aged and respectable citizen of Germany township.

On Thursday evening last, in Harbaugh's Valley, after a long illness, Mr. WILLIAM HANNA, aged about 10 years.

At Carlisle, on Tuesday last, Gen. JAMES LAMBERTON, aged about 95 years—for the last 70 years a resident of that town.

In Shippensburg, on Monday evening the 20th of July, Mrs. ELIZA S. ROBINSON, consort of Mr. Benjamin R. Robinson, formerly of Gettysburg, and daughter of John Marshall, Esq., of Hamiltonburg township, in the 31st year of her age. Her death (says the Shippensburg News) has occasioned a cloud of deep sorrow and mourning, not only over her relatives, but the whole community. Although a resident of our village but a short time, yet she was universally beloved by all who knew her. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and her life, as a Christian and friend, was justly worthy of imitation.

She was ill but a few weeks, and though the melancholy Providence which called her away was unexpected to her friends, yet it is a source of joy to know that death was not an unexpected visitor to her. Thus, by this mysterious Providence, a husband is deprived of a kind, affectionate and loving wife, in the prime and flower of life—her children, of an indulgent and tender mother.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer his FARM at Public Sale, on Thursday the 5th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. For further particulars see Handbills at the various Public houses in the County.

Aug. 3.

JOHN EIKER.

Six Cents Reward.

For the employment of the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, on the 26th ult., an indentured Apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named

JAMES DILLON,

about 17 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his return to me.

Aug. 3. GEORGE STOVER.

HARVEST HOME!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers for sale, a large stock of

Fresh Groceries, Domestic Muslins, Bed Ticks, Checks, Drillings, Velvet Cordes, Lanes, Cassinells, Calicoes, &c. &c.

all of which will be sold Cheap. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves. Gettysburg, July 27.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At his residence in Hamiltonburg township, in this County, on Wednesday the 22d of July, Capt. DAVID WILSON, in the 95th year of his age, and a soldier and officer of the Revolution.

It is a sad and yet a soothing office which bereaved friendship imposes, to record the virtues of those whom we shall see "in the flesh" no more. This indeed is not our chief consolation—that is derived from the high and blissful hopes which the Gospel inspires—but while we should rejoice in the thought of what they ARE, we should remember and account the excellencies which endeared them when ALIVE, that others, seeing the reputation and happiness which may be had, in the hope of the same reward, to emulate their example. The history and character of the deceased claim for us such a record.

Capt. DAVID WILSON was born on the farm on which he died, and was among the oldest, if not the oldest, citizen in the County. He was the worthy son of a worthy sire. His father, James Wilson, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country about the year 1736. He brought a certificate of his Church membership, bearing date, "Ballyrasane, county of Londonderry, Ireland, June 28th 1736, Henry J. Wille, Pastor," which states that he was descended from highly respectable and Christian parents, and bore strong testimony to his high character as a man and a Christian. Soon after he came to this country, he settled on the ground which his son David inherited. The early settlers of the South-western part of what is now Adams county, were Scotch-Irish. These settlers were of the better order of the peasantry, and brought with them the characteristics of their native land.—They were moral, industrious, and intelligent, and for the most part were rigid Presbyterians or "Seceders." They were frugal, as the Scotch always are—in their mode of living, but not miserly and inhospitable. They were universally men of unobscured courage, and high patriotic feeling; and when the alarm of the Revolution first rung through the land, it called no truer or more willing hearts than those of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The manners and characters of the early settlers, have been very generally inherited by their descendants—many of whom still cultivate the same farms, worship in the same old Churches, and hold fast to the rigid and venerated "form of sound words," of the Presbyterian Church. The spirit of these remarks applies with remarkable force to DAVID WILSON. He inherited his father's stately personal form, his frugality and frankness, his unobscured rectitude and great equanimity. His wife's name was ROWAN, a woman of vigorous mind and pride of character, and who died in 1838. By this marriage he had seven sons—two of whom were dead—namely—three survive him, one of whom was a Clergyman, with a son a Missionary in Northern India. Capt. W. was a man of intelligence and uprightness, and a true and consistent Christian. His temper was remarkably mild and equitable—much of which was natural, but it was sanctified and softened by religion. He was ordained a ruling Elder in the Church by the Rev. JOHN BLACK, and fulfilled this office afterwards in the "Lower Marsh Creek" and "Hill" Churches. Religion with him was not a matter of words and form, but of principle and action. His house was daily a "house of prayer," and he illustrated and recommended religion in all his intercourse with men. It guided and sustained him in perplexity and bereavement—sustained him in the motives to the discharge of personal and relative duties—calmed and comforted him in his declining years, and crowned his death with safety and hope. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He realized the sentiment in its fullest sense—"The hoary head is a crown of glory when found in the way of righteousness." His mind was clear and strong, and his knowledge general and substantial. As a husband, father and friend, he was affectionate and faithful. His kindness and cheerfulness were proverbial, and continued with him until the last rational hours of his life. He was just and generous. His mechanics were paid in season, and he often gave those in his employ, grain and provisions over and above the stipulated sum, or at less than the current price. He was hospitable and charitable, an obliging neighbor and a good citizen. His designs were moderate—he had no ambition—no thirst for wealth or worldly honor. He sought a competent and comfortable living, which he realized. Although he was a man of a pacific and retiring disposition, and strove to avoid the excitement and cares of public affairs, he was by no means uninterested in the prosperity and honor of his country. His patriotism was unquestioned. He entered with all his heart into the Revolutionary struggle—he was a soldier and Captain for several years, and for some time previous to his death received a pension from his country. He was an American in every sense of the word, by birth and citizenship, but no proved his principles and sympathies and sacrifices. His political opinions were influenced from Washington and Adams—these he earnestly and consistently maintained, but conceded to others the right to differ from him. The right of suffrage he held to be among the fundamental and dearest rights of a free people, the neglect or abuse of which involved a heavy responsibility. And, without being providentially hindered, he voted at every important election—even to the close of his eventful life. For some years prior to his death, his general infirmity disqualified him for active business, and he suffered from it. For a few days previous to that event, he found difficulty in breathing, and could not speak articulately, and gave no token of suffering or complaint, and calmly expired. He died as he had lived, at peace with God and man, and greatly revered by all who knew him.

His vigorous constitution, his disciplined temper, and his temperate and regular habits, contributed much to prolong his days. A stranger could not fail to observe, even in his last years, his vivacity and cheerfulness. He spoke and acted like a man that felt conscious of his virtue—undisturbed by a review of the past, and unsolicitous about the future. Affiance in God and an approving conscience were the secret of his security. He was not free from the crosses and trials of life, but he bore them as becomes a man of faith and of fortitude. Nor was he faultless, but possessed a rare combination of those qualities which render a man useful, honored and loved, and purified by his countrymen. He is THE BEST PATRIOT WHO IS THE BEST MAN.

Wonderful man! He saw his country in a state of colonial dependence—then beheld her emerging gloriously from a long and arduous struggle for liberty and independence—and again, triumphing in a contest with the mightiest nation of the earth, rising in dignity and power and respect among the nations, and rejoicing in the rich and precious inheritance of religion and liberty, of a free Constitution and a good government, of plenty and prosperity, for the attainment of which he and his illustrious contemporaries could not their lives dear unto them. In grateful remembrance may his virtues live! And may the truth which he illustrated and recommended, be ever prized and practiced by his countrymen. He is THE BEST PATRIOT WHO IS THE BEST MAN.

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THE DEED IS DONE!

The Tariff of '43 is destroyed!

We last week gave a sketch of the proceedings in the Senate up to the 25th. On that day, Mr. WEBSTER addressed the Senate in a most able speech of four hours, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. During his speech, Mr. Haywood, Senator from North Carolina, sent in his resignation, which gave rise to considerable feeling, as it was supposed it might alter the vote on the Tariff. It had not the effect, however, as subsequent events proved.

On Monday, Mr. CAMERON presented the proceedings of a democratic meeting in Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Tariff. The President of the meeting was President of the Baltimore Convention, and denies that the Convention went against the Tariff of 1842, and said Mr. Polk would not have been nominated if it had been known that he was opposed to the Tariff of 1842. This will do to tell those who know no better.

The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed by Mr. WEBSTER, who spoke an hour and a half. He spoke of Mr. Haywood's resignation, and complimented him as a man of character, attainments, courtesy, and industry. He was ashamed of his country when he saw a man like this hunted down and abused, as he was by some writer for the Administration, in the Government paper of Saturday night last. It was a disgrace to the country, to the civilization of the age, and to the American press.

Mr. Webster then alluded to the extraordinary efforts making in Mexico by the people and clergy to raise means to carry on the war with this country—to the appointment of Gen. Bravo as President ad interim, and the marching of Paredes to the North, of which he presumed the Government had official information, as additional reason why the Tariff should not be disturbed, or any experiments made upon the revenue.

Mr. Webster concluded by moving to strike out that part of the ninth section paying the importer the amount of his invoice and five per cent. additional in cases of under valuation, where goods are taken by government.

On this a long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. CARTERETX hoped, that if the bill were to pass it would pass without a single Whig mark about it. He thought the section wrong, but did not know that he could vote for striking it out.

He was for letting the majority frame their bill in their own way. They had the strength, and if they chose, Sampson-like, to pull down the fabric of American Industry and crush themselves in its ruins, let them do it.

Mr. BENTON spoke in favor of amendment. He had not expected to be called on to vote on any amendments, and intended to swallow the bill silently for one purpose only, and that was to overturn the Tariff of 1842. He now rose to speak, and was opposed to the ad valorem system, as open to fraud, bribery, &c.

Mr. JARNAGIN explained his own position, that he was instructed by the Legislature of Tennessee to vote for an amendment of the Tariff of 1842.

The debate closed in Senate by the adoption of a motion made by the Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, to commit the Tariff Bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions, some of which are to discriminate in favor of raw material and against British manufactures, and at the same time to increase the Revenue so as to provide more adequate means for the support of Government. The vote stood yeas 28—nays 27.

On Tuesday, after the disposal of several unimportant matters, Mr. Mangum, who was absent when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced, took the floor and delivered a high eulogium upon the character and services of the latter.

After a speech from Mr. Benton, Mr. Niles made some remarks relative to the resignation of the Senator, and upon matters and things in general, connected with the tariff bill.

Messrs. Berrien and Bagby made explanations relative to the reasons which influenced Mr. Haywood in resigning.

Mr. Crittenden next eulogized Mr. H., and endorsed him as a patriot and a gentleman. He said there was no room to doubt the spotless integrity of the conduct of the Senator.

Mr. Archer let fly an arrow in defence of Mr. Haywood, after which the Senate passed to the consideration of some private bills.

Mr. Lewis, from the finance committee, to whom was referred last night the tariff bill, with certain instructions, reported back the bill, with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the instructions.

Mr. Evans said he would like to hear some reasons why the committee had come to this conclusion, for no reason had been urged in the committee room.

Mr. Lewis alluded to the indefinite nature of the instructions, and spoke of the great difficulty there was of ascertaining what was "raw material." In dependence of this, however, obeying the instructions would have had the effect of changing the whole frame work of the bill. In addition to this, the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Clayton, in making the motion to re-commit yesterday, openly avowed that his object was to kill the bill. Now that being the case, if it was the settled purpose of the majority to defeat the bill, the minority of the finance committee did not choose to have the res-

possibility thrust upon them. They therefore reported back the bill for the purpose of throwing the responsibility upon the Senate.

Mr. R. Johnson contended that the committee had no right to set themselves up as judges in the matter. It was their right to have carried out the instructions of the Senate.

Mr. Speight, a member of the committee, alluded to the short period now remaining of the session, and asked how it could be expected that in so short a time the committee could go to work, and digest a new tariff bill in 8 days. It was rather singular too that the Senators who were now so anxious for the carrying out of these instructions were the very persons who were so anxious to fix the 10th of August as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Benton called for the reading of the instructions to the committee.

Mr. Benton then argued that it was at this advanced period of the session impossible for the committee to act upon the instructions. Their only course was to report back the bill with a request to be discharged from their further consideration. He went on to say that the vote on this discharge was to be considered as a test vote on the fate of the bill itself, so that Senators would vote understandingly. The question would be either yes or no.

Mr. Huntington expressed his astonishment at the conduct of the finance committee in asking to be discharged from the performance of the duty imposed upon them by the Senate. It was unparalleled in the annals of legislation.

[A confidential message was here received from the President of the U. S.]

Mr. Jarnagin was now satisfied that no amendment could or would be made to the bill. When he gave his vote, however, to recommit the bill, he had no intention of defeating the measure. Finding this to be the case, and that the committee would not make the amendment he desired, he considered himself bound by his instructions, against his own convictions, however, to vote for the bill. He at first thought that the better plan would have been to postpone it till next session, but as there would be no change in the representation of the people at the next session, nothing could be gained by it. He was therefore, under all the circumstances, in favor of disposing of the bill now. After further remarks, to the effect that the fate of the bill has been thrown into his hands, he intimated that on the question of engrossing the bill, he would not allow it to be said that the bill would be thrust upon the people by a Whig vote, or in other words, he would decline voting at all. He said he would vote in favor of discharging the committee from the instructions, after which he would pursue the course he had indicated, leaving the result to his country and his God.

Mr. J. M. Clayton followed in some explanatory remarks.

Mr. Webster went into a general examination of the bill for the purpose of arguing that it is not intended for the benefit of the mass of the people, and therefore cannot be styled a democratic measure. He intimated that the reason that the committee did not obey the instructions, was not for want of time, but for want of purpose.

Mr. Sevier called Mr. Webster to order for impugning the purpose of the committee, and some bright flashes of wit took place between the two Senators, which caused considerable laughter.

Mr. McDuffie denied that this was an aristocratic measure, as contended by Mr. Webster. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. McDuffie said that the essential features of the present bill were strictly for the benefit of the poor and middle classes. He alluded to the great reduction of the duty on salt, sugar, and materials for clothing, &c. In conclusion, he caused to be read by Mr. Webster, and passed at Boston many years ago, which contained doctrines very much at variance with those now advocated by the honorable Senator.

Mr. Webster, in reply, said that an honest man might sometimes change his opinion, and as a proof of it, he referred to the political changes of opinion in the course of Mr. McDuffie's career. He then at some length endeavored to show his consistency in the resolutions referred to by the latter.

After further discussion, the motion to discharge the committee of finance from the further consideration of the instructions was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the 9th section of the bill was, by a vote of 28 to 26, amended so as to allow the agent or importer the amount of his invoice and 5 per cent. over, in cases where the goods have been undervalued for the purpose of defrauding the government.

A motion of Mr. Johnson to refer the bill to a select committee, resulted yeas 27, nays 27. The President (Mr. Dallas) gave his casting vote in the negative.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the Senate, when the amendment of the Committee of the whole was concurred in.

The vote was then taken in ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading. The result was a tie, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cass, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of La.

Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

The constitution requiring Mr. Dallas to give the casting vote, he rose, and in a very impressive manner set forth the great importance of the subject, and the heavy responsibility which rested upon him. In the course of his remarks he stated that there are eleven States for the bill, eleven States against it, and six States neutral, three of which are Whig and three Democratic. Hence the equal division was remarkable throughout. In conclusion, he cast his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Cameron entered his protest against the bill, and said from this day forth would go out the word "repeal!" until the ballot box shall crown it with success.

Mr. J. M. Clayton submitted the motion to postpone, and in doing so made some remarks of a personal character to the Chair.

Messrs. McDuffie, Allen and others, called Mr. C. to order, on the ground that a personal attack upon the presiding officer, to which he cannot reply, is out of order.

The motion to postpone was then negatived. Yeas 27; nays 28.

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

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Mr. Cameron entered his protest against the bill, and said from this day forth would go out the word "repeal!" until the ballot box shall crown it with success.

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The Tariff Destroyed.

The great crisis is passed, and the measure toward which the attention of the nation has been directed—the progress of which tens of thousands have watched in fear and trembling—is virtually passed. The productive interest of the country reaches its culminating point with its passage, and commences its downward course with the action of the law which destroys the Tariff of 1842.

We give elsewhere the record of the proceedings, by which the nefarious measure has been carried into effect.—It will be seen that, to Pennsylvania, it has not only the deadly effect to destroy our prosperity, but there is ingratitude also added, to make her cup of misery more bitter, the blow which smites her to the dust having come from one of her own sons, whom she has nurtured into honor and eminence, and who has repaid her by desertion in her hour of need.

It is appalling to contemplate the consequences of this crowning act of folly and deceitfulness. The painful but deserved return to Pennsylvania, for her want of faith to those who maintained her true interests, is at last visited upon her; and though not immediately felt; though the wheels of commerce may not instantly be stayed; though her mines and her forges will not instantly be deserted; though the shuttle will be plied in her factories, for a time, with wonted swiftness, and the outward face of affairs as cheerful as usual, save the contentment of those who look into the future, and see what is advancing, yet the wasting disease has fastened upon her; her hardy strength, which the Tariff of 1842 imparted, will enable her to struggle for a while, but the chill will gradually creep over her, and listlessness and inactivity take the place of her present activity and energy; and when that time arrives, when her mechanics are without employment, and her capitalists ruined, when the mills, and mines, and forges are silent, when British coal and iron are taking the place of our own, then it will add a deeper pang to her misery, to know that the great desolation was wrought by one of her sons—GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS.—U. S. Gazette.

Expenses of the War.—The St. Louis Republic of a recent date has the following:

It is only by ascertaining the actual cost of particular items that the expenses of the war with Mexico can be estimated. The Government agents, a few days since, purchased five hundred barrels mess pork for the "use of the army of the West." This pork is to be transported to Santa Fe. It cost \$10 per barrel.—Three or four years ago supplies were needed for an expedition on the same route, and contracts were made with Bent and St. Vrain for transportation.—They were paid 8 cts. per lb. from Independence to Bent's Fort. The Government, of course, paid the transportation to Independence. It is alleged that the contract to which we have alluded was a losing concern, and that no one will undertake it for less than 10 cts. per lb. A barrel of pork will average 320 pounds. The cost of its transportation from Fort Leavenworth, to which point all public stores are shipped, to Bent's Fort, will, then, be thirty-two dollars. But this is not all. It has there to be wagoned to Santa Fe, and it is a very moderate calculation to say that the additional cost with the transportation from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, will increase the cost to \$10 per barrel. Add the original cost and it makes the actual expense of the barrel of pork, on its delivery at Santa Fe, \$50. In other words, the Government pays \$25,000 for the 500 barrels of pork.

The cost of all other freight must be charged in the same way—by the pound—and the expense cannot be made less than we have estimated.

The St. Louis New Era of the 23d ult. says:

The Government agents are still operating pretty extensively in this quarter, buying up mules, horses and provisions, and in hauling wagons, knapsacks, and various other articles manufactured for the use of the army. About 1000 barrels of mess pork have been bought in this city within a few days at \$10, and yesterday we noticed a sale of 25,000 lbs. clear bacon sides by the Messrs. Sigerson, at 5 cts. per lb. We understand that a gentleman is now in this city for the purpose of purchasing light draught boats for the Rio Grande. So we go—the dear people pay.

Duty of Police Officers.—Judge Parsons decided at Philadelphia on Monday, that a constable of a ward or township is bound to arrest a person violating the law in his presence, though out of the bounds of his district, and the danger of undertaking an arrest will not excuse him from making the attempt. Three officers were fined five dollars for a neglect of this kind, and it was intimated that all future cases will be visited by imprisonment and forfeiture of office.

Trial of Speed.—On Saturday last, two of the fastest steamships that ever crossed the Atlantic, were to leave our shores for Europe. These are the Cambria from Boston, and the Great Britain from New York. The Cambria is the fastest vessel of the Cunard line, and with the exception of the last trip of the Great Britain, has performed the distance from Europe to America, in the shortest time on record. Heavy bets are said to be pending on the issue of these trips.

Hard Names.—Married on Thursday evening, July 2d, by A. Fulkerson, Esq., Mr. John Christopher Gunterfinger, to Miss Kunigundy Dinkle, all of Chicago city, Ill.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The New York papers chronicle a disastrous accident on the Erie Railroad, on Friday week, which resulted in the instant loss of two lives and serious injury to a number of passengers.

The train was on its way from Middletown to Pierpont, and consisted of three baggage and four passenger cars, containing about two hundred and fifty persons, including seventy or eighty young misses belonging to a school in Middletown, who were going to Hoboken on a picnic excursion.

As the train approached a bridge known as "Turner's," about a mile from Monroe, it was discovered that a wheel upon one of the forward cars had broken, which at once threw the train off the track, though the engine was reversed. The engine and the three cars, though off the track, plowed their way across the bridge, which was fifteen feet long and twelve feet high. On their passage across the bridge, off the track, the flanges of the wheels tore up and weakened the cross-ties, and thus caused the sad accident. When the passenger cars reached this weakened part of the bridge the weight of the cars forced the rails apart, and they sunk upon the bed of the road, the first car with such force as to tear it from its wheels, where it stuck fast. A large car followed this with so much force as to completely crush it, and in fact ran almost through it, shutting all the passengers in both cars in the ruins. The third and fourth cars did not strike so forcibly, and were only thrown from the track.

The scene is represented to have been one of dreadful horror and confusion.—Two persons were killed instantly, (Mr. CHARLES STEVENS, of New York, and a son of Dr. CRANE, of Goshen), and most all those in the second car were more or less injured, some very seriously, though it is hoped not fatally. The young ladies, being in the fourth car, escaped with a few slight bruises. The escape of so many was indeed Providential.

The New Orleans Courier, of a recent date, says:

A gentleman from Point Isabel informs us that the officers of the army are of opinion that the Government would save immense sums of money by constructing a railroad between Brasos Santiago and the mouth of the river. The distance is only nine miles, and the work would probably cost not more than \$25,000.—The quantity of arms, stores and provisions daily carried over this is beyond belief—and the transportation in wagons costs as much in the course of a month as the construction of a railroad would come to. The bar at the entrance is not navigable for vessels of any size, and thus the goods have to be transported by land to the bank of the river, whence they are carried up the stream in steamboats. Our informant says, in the present state of the roads, all the wagons in the Union could not supply the army on the Rio Grande.

A letter to the New Orleans Bee, from Matamoros, under date of July 12, says—

The Catholic CHAPLAINS sent out by President POLK to officiate for the soldiers professing that faith attempted this morning to address the citizens of Matamoros, but they were refused the use of the church either to speak or preach in. It may all be very well to tell the Mexicans they were sent here for the purpose of administering their faith to the soldiers, but it will not do to tell any body else so. Whatever the design of the Chief Magistrate in sending them may be I cannot tell, but I believe their mission has more to do with the Mexican citizen than the American soldier. Perhaps to convince them that we do not wage a religious war, and to win their affections.

THE WARM WEATHER.

The sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exhibit a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it. The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of nature. At such times "Jayne's Carminative" never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in the earliest stages of this summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

LIFE! LIFE!! LIFE!!!

"All that a man hath will he give for his life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

THE DEED IS DONE!

The Tariff of 1842 is destroyed.

We last week gave a sketch of the proceedings in the Senate up to the 25th. On that day, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in a most able speech of four hours, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. During his speech, Mr. Haywood, Senator from North Carolina, sent in his resignation, which gave rise to considerable feeling, as it was supposed it might alter the vote on the Tariff. It had not the effect, however, as subsequent events proved.

On Monday, Mr. Clayton presented the proceedings of a democratic meeting in Pennsylvania against the repeal of the Tariff. The President of the meeting was President of the Baltimore Convention, and denies that the Convention went against the Tariff of 1842, and said Mr. Polk would not have been nominated if it had been known that he was opposed to the Tariff of 1842. This will do to tell those who know no better.

The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed by Mr. Webster, who spoke an hour and a half. He spoke of Mr. Haywood's resignation, and complimented him as a man of character, attainments, courtesy, and industry. He was ashamed of his country when he saw a man like this hunted down and abused, as he was by some writers for the Administration in the Government paper of Saturday night last. It was a disgrace to the country, to the civilization of the age, and to the American press.

Mr. Webster then alluded to the extraordinary efforts making in Mexico by the people and clergy to raise means to carry on the war with this country—to the appointment of Gen. Bravo as President and interim, and the marching of Paredes to the North of which he presumed the Government had official information, as additional reason why the Tariff should not be disturbed, or any experiments made upon the revenue.

Mr. Webster concluded by moving to strike out that part of the ninth section paying the importer the amount of his invoice and five per cent. additional in cases of under valuation, where goods are taken by a government.

On this a long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Garrison hoped, that if the bill were to pass it would pass without a single Whig mark about it. He thought the section wrong, but did not know that he could vote for striking it out.

He was for letting the majority frame their bill in their own way. They had the strength, and if they chose, Sampson-like, to pull down the fabric of American Industry and crush themselves in its ruins, let them do it.

Mr. Benton spoke in favor of amendment. He had not expected to be called on to vote on any amendments, and intended to swallow the bill silently for one purpose only, and that was to overturn the Tariff of 1842. He now rose to speak and was opposed to the ad valorem system, as open to fraud, bribery, &c.

Mr. Jackson explained his own position, that he was instructed by the Legislature of Tennessee to vote for an amendment of the Tariff of 1842.

The debate closed in Senate by the adoption of a motion made by the Hon. J. M. Clayton, to commit the Tariff Bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions, some of which are to discriminate in favor of raw material and against British manufactures, and at the same time to increase the Revenue so as to provide more adequate means for the support of Government. The vote stood yeas 28—nays 27.

On Tuesday, after the disposal of several unimportant matters, Mr. Mangum, who was absent when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced, took the floor and delivered a high eulogium upon the character and services of the latter.

After a speech from Mr. Benton, Mr. Niles made some remarks relative to the resignation of the Senator, and upon matters and things in general, connected with the tariff bill.

Messrs. Barren and Bagby made explanations relative to the reasons which influenced Mr. Haywood in resigning. Mr. Crittenden next eulogized Mr. H., and endorsed him as a patriot and a gentleman. He said there was no room to doubt the spotless integrity of the conduct of the Senator.

Mr. Archer let fly an arrow in defence of Mr. Haywood, after which the Senate passed to the consideration of some private bills.

Mr. Lewis, from the finance committee, to whom was referred last night the tariff bill, with certain instructions, reported back the bill, with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the instructions.

Mr. Evans said he would like to hear some reasons why the committee had come to this conclusion, for no reason had been urged in the committee room.

Mr. Lewis alluded to the indefinite nature of the instructions, and spoke of the great difficulty there was of ascertaining what was "raw material." Independent of this, however, obeying the instructions would have had the effect of changing the whole frame work of the bill. In addition to this, the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Clayton, in making the motion to re-commit yesterday, openly avowed that his object was to kill the bill. Now that being the case, if it was the settled purpose of the majority to defeat the bill, the inferiority of the finance committee did not choose to have the res-

ponsibility thrust upon them. They therefore reported back the bill for the purpose of throwing the responsibility upon the Senate.

Mr. R. Johnson contended that the committee had no right to set themselves up as judges in the matter. It was their right to give carried out the instructions of the Senate.

Mr. Speight, a member of the committee, alluded to the short period now remaining of the session, and asked how it could be expected that in so short a time the committee could go to work, and digest a new tariff bill in 8 days. It was rather singular too that the Senators who were now so anxious for the carrying out of the instructions were the very persons who were so anxious to fix the 10th of August as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Benton called for the reading of the instructions to the committee.

Mr. Benton then argued that it was at this advanced period of the session impossible for the committee to act upon the instructions. Their only course was to report back the bill with a request to be discharged from their further consideration. He went on to say that the vote on this discharge was to be considered as a test vote on the fate of the bill itself, so that Senators would vote understandingly. The question would be either yes or no.

Mr. Huntington expressed his astonishment at the conduct of the finance committee in asking to be discharged from the performance of the duty imposed upon them by the Senate. It was unparalleled in the annals of legislation.

[A confidential message was here received from the President of the U. S.]

Mr. Jarnagin was now satisfied that no amendment could or would be made to the bill. When he gave his vote, however, to recommit the bill, he had no intention of defeating the measure. Finding this to be the case, and that the committee would not make the amendment he desired, he considered himself bound by his instructions, against his own convictions, however, to vote for the bill.

He further thought that the bill would have been postponed till next session; but as there would be no change in the representation of the people at the next session, nothing could be gained by it.

He was therefore, under all the circumstances, in favor of disposing of the bill now. After further remarks, to the effect that the fate of the bill has been thrown into his hands, he intimated that on the question of engrossing the bill, he would not allow it to be said that the bill would be thrust upon the people by a Whig vote, or in other words, he would decline voting at all. He said he would vote in favor of discharging the committee from the instructions, after which he would pursue the course he had indicated, leaving the result to his country and his God.

Mr. J. M. Clayton followed in some explanatory remarks.

Mr. Webster went into a general examination of the bill for the purpose of arguing that it is not intended for the benefit of the mass of the people, and therefore cannot be styled a democratic measure. He intimated that the reason that the committee did not obey the instructions, was not for want of time, but for want of purpose.

Mr. Sevier called Mr. Webster to order for impugning the purpose of the committee, and some bright flashes of wit took place between the two Senators, which caused considerable laughter.

Mr. McDuffie denied that this was an aristocratic measure, as contended by Mr. Webster. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. McDuffie said that the essential features of the present bill were strictly for the benefit of the poor and middle classes. He alluded to the great reduction of the duty on salt, sugar, and materials for clothing, &c. In conclusion, he caused to be read by the clerk certain resolutions framed by Mr. Webster, and passed at Boston many years ago, which contained doctrines very much at variance with those now advocated by the honorable Senator.

Mr. Webster, in reply, said that an honest man might sometimes change his opinion, and as a proof of it, he referred to the political changes of opinion in the course of Mr. McDuffie's career. He then at some length endeavored to show his consistency in the resolutions referred to by the latter.

After further discussion, the motion to discharge the committee of finance from the further consideration of the instructions was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the 9th section of the bill was, by a vote of 28 to 26, amended so as to allow the agent or importer the amount of his invoice and 5 per cent. over, in cases where the goods have been undervalued for the purpose of defrauding the government.

A motion of Mr. Johnson to refer the bill to a select committee, resulted yeas 27, nays 27. The President (Mr. Dallas) gave his casting vote in the negative. The bill, as amended, was reported to the Senate, when the amendment of the Committee of the whole was concurred in.

The vote was then taken in ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading. The result was a tie, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cass, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hargreaves, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Speight, Tuley, Westcott, Yulee—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Fairbank, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of La.

Johnson, of Md. Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pease, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

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Messrs. McDuffie, Allen and others, called Mr. C. to order on the ground that a personal attack upon the presiding officer, to which he cannot reply, is out of order.

The motion to postpone was then negatived. Yeas 27; nays 28.

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pease, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hargreaves, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Tuley, Westcott, Yulee—28.

The bill was then read a third time by its title.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Webster made a speech, in which he prophesied that on the very first day of next session, a bill would be introduced to repeal or to modify this measure. Many Senators laughed, when Mr. Webster told them they would soon laugh on the other side of their mouths.

After further discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 27. Mr. Jarnagin voted in the affirmative. The Senate then adjourned.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF MEXICO.

The comments of European journals on the news received by them of the victories gained by the American troops on the Rio Grande, indicate the opinion very generally that our war with Mexico will be a short war, and that it will cease with the establishment of the Rio Grande as our South Western boundary. Apprehensions, indeed, are occasionally expressed as to the probable designs of the United States on California; but no European imagination has yet embodied seriously the idea that a line from Tampico to the Pacific cutting off one half of the Mexican Republic, may possibly become the division line which is to separate us from Mexico.

The extensive and elaborate system of operations established for the invasion of Mexico clearly implies that no inconsiderable object is contemplated as the result of such formidable preparations. While Gen. Taylor, with fifteen or twenty thousand men, moves on to Monterey, having in view probably the city of Mexico as his destination, a strong force under Gen. Kearney is advancing upon Santa Fe, to unite afterwards with Gen. Wool's division, which is to enter Mexico by way of San Antonio. From the Pacific shore a movement is also to be made. Our squadron on that coast has doubtless already seized upon the Mexican ports of San Blas, Mazatlan, San Francisco, and Monterey. A detachment of U. States troops sailed recently from New York for California in the store-ship Lexington, and another expedition is nearly ready to go for the same destination in the Independence.

The instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel Stevenson, commanding the latter expedition, contain some remarkable phrases. He gives Stevenson to understand, that his regiment is to be composed of "such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war either in Oregon, or in any other territory in that region of the globe which may then be a part of the United States." The men are to enlist for the war, and they may be discharged without a claim for returning home, wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war, provided it is in the then territory of the United States. Such is the general outline of the Secretary's instructions.

Conquest and occupation are here implied; the men of the expedition are to go out as soldiers and as colonists. An overland emigration to California took place at the beginning of the season for the same purposes of conquest and settlement.

But if rumors are to be relied on, our views of acquisition are not to be confined to California. The Northern departments of Mexico are also to be included; they are to be annexed to the United States and to be governed as Territories until ready to be admitted as States into the Union. We must wait for events to ascertain how far these rumors are really true.—Balt. American.

The New Orleans Courier of the 17th says that since the commencement of the war with Mexico there have been prepared and shipped from the arsenal at St. Louis one hundred and seventy tons of fire-ammunition.

Within the last sixteen years, 612 steamboats have been built at Pittsburgh, besides 31 the present year.

The Tariff Destroyed.

The great crisis is passed, and the measure toward which the attention of the nation has been directed—the progress of which tens of thousands have watched in fear and trembling—is virtually passed. The productive interest of the country reaches its consummating point with its passage, and commences its downward course with the action of the law which destroys the Tariff of 1842.

We give elsewhere the record of the proceedings, by which the nefarious measure has been carried into effect. It will be seen that, to Pennsylvania, it has not only the deadly effect to destroy our prosperity, but there is ingratitude also added, to make her cup of misery more bitter, the blow which smiles her to the dust having come from one of her own sons, whom she has nurtured into honor and eminence, and who has repaid her by desertion in her hour of need.

It is appalling to contemplate the consequences of this crowning act of folly and desertion. The painful but deserved return to Pennsylvania, for her want of faith to those who maintained her true interests, is at last visited upon her; and though not immediately felt, though the wheels of commerce may not instantly be stayed; though her mines and her forges will not instantly be deserted; though the shuttle will be plied in her factories, for a time, with wonted swiftness, and the outward face of affairs as cheerful as usual, save the countenances of those who look into the future, and see what is advancing, yet the wasting disease has fastened upon her; her hardy strength, which the Tariff of 1842 imparted, will enable her to struggle for a while, but the chill will gradually creep over her, and listlessness and inactivity take the place of her present activity and energy; and when that time arrives, when her mechanics are without employment; and her capitalists ruined, when the mills, and mines, and forges are silent, when British coal and iron are taking the place of our own, then it will but add a deeper pang to her misery, to know that the great desolation was wrought by one of her sons.—GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS.—U. S. Gazette.

Expenses of the War.—The St. Louis Republican of a recent date has the following:

It is only by ascertaining the actual cost of particular items that the expenses of the war with Mexico can be estimated. The Government agents, a few days since, purchased five hundred barrels mess pork for the "use of the army of the West." This pork is to be transported to Santa Fe. It cost \$10 per barrel. Three or four years ago supplies were needed for an expedition on the same route, and contracts were made with Bent and St. Vrain for transportation. They were paid 9 cts. per lb. from Independence to Bent's Fort. The Government, of course, paid the transportation to Independence. It is alleged that the contract to which we have alluded was a losing concern, and that no one will undertake it for less than 10 cts. per lb. A barrel of pork will average 320 pounds. The cost of its transportation from Fort Leavenworth, to which point all public stores are shipped, to Bent's Fort, will, then, be thirty-two dollars. But this is not all. It has there to be wagoned to Santa Fe, and it is a very moderate calculation to say that the additional cost with the transportation from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, will increase the cost to \$40 per barrel. Add the original cost and it makes the actual expense of the barrel of pork, on its delivery at Santa Fe, \$50. In other words, the Government pays \$25,000 for the 500 barrels of pork.

The cost of all other freight must be charged in the same way—by the pound—and the expense cannot be made less than we have estimated.

The St. Louis New Era of the 23d ult. says: The Government agents are still operating pretty extensively in this quarter, buying up mules, horses and provisions, and in having wagons, knapsacks, and various other articles manufactured for the use of the army. About 1000 barrels of mess pork have been bought in this city within a few days at \$10, and yesterday we noticed a sale of 25,000 lbs. clear bacon sides by the Messrs. St. George, at 5 cts. per lb.—We understand that a gentleman is now in this city for the purpose of purchasing light draught horses for the Rio Grande. So we go—the dear people pay.

Duty of Police Officers.—Judge Parsons decided at Philadelphia on Monday, that a constable of a ward or township is bound to arrest a person violating the law in his presence, though out of the bounds of his district, and the danger of undertaking an arrest will not excuse him from making the attempt. Three officers were fined five dollars for a neglect of this kind, and it was intimated that all future cases will be visited by imprisonment and forfeiture of office.

Trial of Speed.—On Saturday last, two of the fastest steamships that ever crossed the Atlantic, were to leave our shores for Europe. These are the Cambria from Boston, and the Great Britain from New York. The Cambria is the fastest vessel of the Cunard line, and with the exception of the last trip of the Great Britain, has performed the distance from Europe to America, in the shortest time on record. Heavy bets are said to be pending on the issue of these trips.

Hard Names.—Married on Thursday evening, July 2d, by A. Fulkerson, Esq., Mr. John Christopher Gunkelinger, to Miss Kungthly Dunkle, all of Chicago city, Ill.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The New York papers chronicle a disastrous accident on the Erie Railroad, on Friday week, which resulted in the instant loss of two lives and serious injury to a number of passengers.

The train was on its way from Middletown to Pierpont, and consisted of three baggage and four passenger cars, containing about two hundred and fifty persons, including seventy or eighty young misses belonging to a school in Middletown, who were going to Hoboken on a picnic excursion.

As the train approached a bridge known as "Turner's," about a mile from Monroe, it was discovered that a wheel upon one of the forward cars had broken, which at once threw the train off the track, though the engine was reversed. The engine and the three cars, though off the track, plowed their way across the bridge, which was fifteen feet long and twelve feet high. On their passage across the bridge, off the track, the frames of the wheels tore up and weakened the cross-ties, and thus caused the sad accident. When the passenger-cars reached this weakened part of the bridge the weight of the cars forced the rails apart, and they sunk upon the bed of the road, the first car with such force as to tear it from its wheels, where it stuck fast. A large car followed this with so much force as to completely crush it, and in fact ran almost through it, shutting all the passengers in both cars in the ruins. The third and fourth cars did not strike so forcibly, and were only thrown from the track.

The scene is represented to have been one of dreadful horror and confusion. Two persons were killed instantly, (Mr. CHARLES STEVENS, of New York, and a son of Dr. CRANE, of Goshen,) and most all those in the second car were more or less injured, some very seriously, though it is hoped not fatally. The young ladies, being in the fourth car, escaped with a few slight bruises. The escape of so many was indeed Providential.

The New Orleans Courier, of a recent date, says that the officers of the army are of opinion that the Government would save immense sums of money by constructing a railroad between Brasos Santiago and the mouth of the river. The distance is only nine miles, and the work would probably cost not more than \$25,000.

The quantity of arms, stores and provisions daily carried over this is beyond belief—and the transportation in wagons costs as much in the course of a month as the construction of a railroad would come to. The bar at the entrance is not navigable for vessels of any size, and thus the goods have to be transported by land to the bank of the river, whence they are carried up the stream in steamboats. Our informant says, in the present state of the roads, all the wagons in the Union could not supply the army on the Rio Grande.

A letter to the New Orleans Bee, from Matamoros, under date of July 12, says:—The CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS sent out by President Polk to officiate for the soldiers professing that faith attempted this morning to address the citizens of Matamoros, but they were refused the use of the church either to speak or preach in. It may all be very well to tell the Mexicans they were sent here for the purpose of administering their faith to the soldiers, but it will not do to tell anybody else so. Whatever the design of the Chief Magistrate in sending them may be I cannot tell, but I believe their mission has more to do with the Mexican citizen than the American soldier. Perhaps to convince them that we do not wage a religious war, and to win their affections.

THE WARM WEATHER.

The sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exhibit a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it. The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of nature. At such times "Jayne's Carminative" never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in the earliest stages of this summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 5 South Third street, Philadelphia.

LIFE! LIFE!! LIFE!!!

"All that a man hath will he give for his life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us—Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr. Jayne's Expectant never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proven in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Boehler, Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 3.

W. B. Barren, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Wheat	10 1/2
Rye	6 1/2
Barley	5 1/2
Cor.	2 1/2
Oats	2 1/2
Best Coffee	5 1/2

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St., BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son, T. Jones & Co., W. & S. Wyman, T. Cross, Esq. Cashier, Com. & Far Bank, Lor. Ensey & Co., Singluff & Devries, H. M. Brent, Esq. Cash Valley Bank, J. H. Sherrard, Esq. Cash. Farr Bank.

July 27.

6m

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

Has located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. M. Cosh's Hotel, May 11.

16

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Of all kinds, and in any quantity.

Can be supplied by the subscriber, at his Plainfield Nurseries, near PETERSBURG, (York Springs), Adams co., Pa.

His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 saleable trees on hand; and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any others in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine. His TERMS are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

Catalogues sent to those who wish them. WM. WRIGHT.

July 13.

NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Jones, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ISAAC JONES, late of Littlestown, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Town, she hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MATILDA JONES, Adm'r.

July 6.

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LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of PETER SPANGLER, jr. late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg, Y. S., notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, against the 16th day of August next; as also to all persons indebted to the said Estate, to call and make payment.

WM. GARDNER, Adm'r de bonis non of Peter Spangler, jr. dec'd.

June 22.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 7th day of August next, viz:—

The account of F. W. Koehler, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Joseph Baltzley, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator (de bonis non, with the will annexed,) of the Estate of Susannah Ditt, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased, who was one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheffer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durboraw, Administrator of the Estate of George Durboraw, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durboraw and Jacob Hulick, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Hulick, deceased.

The account of John Brough, one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheffer, deceased.

The final account of Abraham Fisher and Isaac Fisher, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Fisher, deceased.

The account of George Ickes, Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Charles Kinkead, deceased.

The final account of James H. Neely, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Neely, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Bushey, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Theresa Treat and Levi T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Treat, deceased.

The account of John F. Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William Ashbaugh, deceased.

The account of Philip T. Essick and John Houck, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Essick, deceased.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Edward Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Maria Emlet.

The account of Jacob Shank, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Jacob Weidaw, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Foot, deceased.

ROBERT COBURN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg.

July 17, 1846.



Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 3, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

Daily Mail from Baltimore direct.

We are pleased to learn that the transportation of a daily mail from Baltimore to this place by the direct route, has been granted to Mr. TAYLOR and Co. By this arrangement we shall receive our papers, &c., from Baltimore several hours earlier than by the York route.

State Interest.

The State Treasurer gave official notice on Wednesday last, that the interest on the State debt would be promptly paid on Saturday last, the 1st of August.

The British Tariff has Passed!

In the preceding page will be found the proceedings in the Senate in regard to the Tariff, from which it will be seen that Mr. McKay's bill for the destruction of the Tariff of '42, and for the advantage of the British Manufacturers, and ruin of the American, passed on Tuesday last, by the casting vote of a Pennsylvanian, GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President of the U. States! On Wednesday the bill went back to the House for concurrence in an amendment made in the Senate; and by the aid of the Previous Question, was immediately passed, 115 to 92—so that it only requires the signature of the President to become a law. This was no doubt done promptly. The new bill goes into effect on the 1st of December.

Repeal! Repeal!

When the British Tariff bill passed the Senate, Mr. WENSTEN gave notice that, on the first day of the next session, a bill would be introduced to REPEAL or to modify the measure; and Mr. CAMERON entered his protest, and said "from this day forth would go out the word 'REPEAL' until the ballot box shall crown it with success." "REPEAL! REPEAL!" is, therefore, to be the rallying-cri of all who have an interest in the welfare of our common country. In this matter we know no party: our Democratic friends have the same common interest with us in the protection of American industry against the pauper-labor of Europe; and we hope that no narrow-minded partisan feeling will be suffered to interfere with the prompt, dignified, and firm expression of sentiment upon this important subject. Let all, who feel that something should be done to rescue our country from the fangs of destruction, unite in an energetic effort to bring an influence to bear upon Congress which will not be despised. Let "REPEAL"—"REPEAL"—be the burden of every petition! Let men of all parties, for the time, lay aside their feelings of party; and rush to the rescue of American industry from the fangs of the destroyer. It may have an effect; if we succeed not, it is to be hoped the crime will not lie at the door of Pennsylvanians.

The most intense excitement pervaded Philadelphia on Wednesday, when the news of the passage of the Tariff bill reached that city. It engrossed all the conversation, and the condemnation of those by whom it was passed, was deep and general. And no wonder, when, as the U. S. Gazette remarks, "the measure of iniquity has at last been completed, and the blow has been struck, which will stop the forward course of American industry, deprive it of its energy, and inflict upon it a premature decline, which will carry with it disastrous consequences."

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

On Thursday last, the bill for the establishment of the Sub-Treasury, passed to a third reading in the Senate.

In the course of the debate on the Sub-Treasury bill, Mr. Benton astonished the Senate by the recital of an occurrence which took place in the summer of 1840. A letter was sent to the Secretary of the Senate to be read. It was marked confidential, written in August, and signed by T. Hartley Crawford, then Indian Agent. The letter was written to the Indian Agent in Missouri, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, and its object was to persuade the Indians to receive their payments in the notes of the Bank of the U. States, then largely depreciated! Full evidence of this deliberate purpose was furnished in the letter to the Agent and in the answer. The recital of this attempt to cheat the Indians created great amazement in the Senate.

Balloon Ascension.

Mr. Wise made his fifty-third aerial voyage, from Lancaster, on Saturday week, which he says was the most pleasant and gratifying to himself that he ever made. He was in the air one hour and five minutes, and descended safely about 23 miles from Lancaster.

The Mercersburg Visitor of Wednesday last says there is more sickness in that town and in the country than has been for many years.

Small Pox.

A vessel arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last from Bremen, which had thirteen cases of small pox on board. The ship was ordered off the new hospital-ground by the health officer, where she will remain until the passengers, 242 in number, are vaccinated, and those down with the disease are cured. The vessel will then be purified. Here is another strong proof, says the American, that this loathsome disease is brought to our shores by foreign emigrant.

From the Army.

An arrival at New Orleans on the 21st ult. brings intelligence that a detachment of rangers which had penetrated as far as Monterey, had returned, and reported the state of the country, halting places, &c. They found no enemy between Camargo and Monterey, and there was no probability of any opposition being made to the American troops between those two points. The Rangers penetrated to the precipitous cliffs that overhang Monterey, when a trooper, a very adventurous soldier, named Cummins, reached a point overhanging the Bishop's Palace, which commanded a view of the whole city. The utmost activity seemed to prevail among the Mexicans, who were busily employed in repairing the old fortifications and erecting new ones. The number of troops was not ascertained, but from the movements observable, it is thought the possession of Monterey will be fiercely disputed, as it is, by nature and art, one of the most powerful strong-holds in Mexico. The number of Gen. Taylor's army was daily increasing, and was above 15,000. He had received eight or ten boats, which were sufficient to transport his troops, provisions and munitions up the Rio Grande. The waters were falling; and every arrangement was being made for the advance from Camargo to Monterey.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 23d gives it as their opinion, and that of many of the officers of the Army, that there are no Mexican troops at Monterey, and that the Mexicans will never again in any force meet an American army in the field of battle, this side of the City of Mexico. We shall see.

From the Gulf Squadron.

A letter to the Baltimore Sun from an officer in the Squadron off Vera Cruz, mentions that the Steamer Princeton, on the morning of the 9th, despatched her boats up the river to get water, when the party was fired upon by a large body of Mexicans. The fire was returned by the watering party and also from the steamer, which threw shells among them, and killed and wounded, it is said, about twenty. One American was wounded.

Present to Gen. Taylor.

Messrs. Robinson and Keener, Tin and Sheet-iron workers, Baltimore, have finished a most complete set of camp equipage, made by them to the order of a gentleman at Washington, and intended as a present to Gen. Taylor. The set numbers about 100 pieces, consisting of kettles, pans, trays, cups, coffee-pots, knives and forks, sugar, tea, and coffee canisters, castors, &c.—Each of the articles is so graduated as to fit into the other, and the whole, with the exception of the canisters, can be put into the two large kettles, making two packages of similar size and weight. The whole of the equipage will not weigh more than 100 pounds, and yet will comprise cooking utensils for 50 persons. Each article is marked with the initials of Gen. Taylor.

"More Munitions of War.—Orders have been received at Philadelphia, says the Ledger, for the construction of a large number of baggage wagons for the Army—four hundred, report says—in addition to those now under contract here. These wagons are to be finished by the first of September next, and their preparation indicates that a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico has been decided upon."

"An agent of the Government was in York one day last week for the purpose of procuring wagons for the public service. He entered into a contract with one of our citizens, agreeing to take all that could be supplied of the proper kind, within forty days.—Republican."

"Two individuals were also in this neighborhood last week, purchasing Wagons for the use of the Army. What a host of plunderers there are now, using up Uncle Sam's money. As an instance of what plucking there will be, and what a filling of the pockets of favorites the war will furnish an opportunity, we state that one of the individuals above mentioned, informed a friend of ours that he had, in the purchase of two wagons on Thursday last, made SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! So we go—the people pay."

Matamoros.

A letter from Matamoros mentions that that city is completely Americanized, and that one-half the number of stores in the principal street is occupied by American merchants and sutlers for the sale of all descriptions of merchandise, free of duty. They are on the best terms with the natives.

Gen. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore on Wednesday, on his way to the Army, to assume the command of the Volunteers.

BENJAMIN H. LATROBE, Esq., of Baltimore, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, which is to connect Pittsburg with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is said the road will be soon put under contract.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.—From all that we learn, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, as well as from the movements of the army, it is evident that not many weeks will elapse before the six regiments of volunteers required from Pennsylvania by the General Government will be called into active service.—A distinguished military man thinks that on or about the 1st of next September they will probably be requested to take their places in the main army, now moving forward to consummate the war.

In the eighteenth Congressional district of the State of PENNSYLVANIA, the Hon. ANDREW STEWART has been nominated by the Whig conferees of the district as a candidate for re-election, and, we presume, will without a doubt be chosen.

Letter from Addison Smith.

Most of our citizens, no doubt, remember a deaf and dumb lad named ADDISON SMITH, who formerly lived in Gettysburg; who was at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia; and afterwards learned the Saddling trade in this county. We had not heard from him for a number of years past, until a few days since we received a letter from him, by one of our townsmen who was passing through Indianapolis, Indiana, and met him there. He is engaged in business, and living respectably. He took this opportunity of writing to us, with a desire that we should publish the following communication, hastily written by himself, on the subject of Temperance—with which request we cheerfully comply.

To the Dear Youth of America.

Those who are passing off the stage, have known an evil which they hope you will never know. They saw hundreds and thousands of their early friends and schoolmates cut off by drunkenness, and they sent up a prayer that the evil might never descend to their children.—They have made a successful effort to break its power, and now they are anxious that all the boys and girls in the land should take part with them, and cause it at once and forever to terminate. They wish, in a word, to rouse a great spirit of Temperance among them—to have them engaged in forming Temperance Societies, circulating Temperance pledges, and giving a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to bring down the poisonous Upas tree, that not one of their number shall ever be poisoned and destroyed. Now, it is believed, is the time for Juvenile Temperance Societies to take hold of the work. Let those that can be leaders, now be leaders in this great enterprise. Let there be an enrollment in every village and every school, of all who are willing to begin life on the principles of Temperance. It is believed that but few will refuse, while all who sign will be sure to grow up temperance men and temperance women; and never can the great destroyer get power over them. Who will go forward in the great work? Who?—The moral. When the Devil makes his attacks upon men that are teetotallers, and well aware of what they are about, he has but little chance of succeeding; but when a man is a lover of strong drink, he falls into the first sin that offers itself. He is blind to all consequences, and at the time will not scruple to barter his soul to the devil for a glass of liquor. Drunkenness is itself a sin that not only destroys the body here, but the soul hereafter—for the Apostle says, that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven." And if they be excluded from Heaven, to what place shall the unhappily? The Devil reckons them his own, and says, "You have fallen down and worshipped me—come and receive your reward!"

ADDISON SMITH,
Deaf Mute.

Indianapolis, (Ind.) July 19, 1846.

Mr. Editor.—Please publish the above, and request others friendly to the cause of Temperance to give it an insertion. A. S.

A Letter Writer.

A travelling correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Gettysburg, under date of July 24, gives a sketch of various towns through which he passed, Westminster, Union Town, Taney Town, Emmitsburg, with the Institutions in its neighborhood, and Gettysburg. We extract from his letter the remarks about Gettysburg. He says—

"I found Gettysburg to be a good looking, well built, and considerable sized place, and the county town of Adams county. It is about 50 miles, nearly north by west, from Baltimore, and is chiefly built upon two streets, which cover a considerable space, and contains a population of about 2,000 to 2,500 of the real, bona fide Pennsylvania Dutchers and Anglo Saxons—mostly of the former. They are an honest, active and intelligent people, and generally well to do. The houses, though not very new, are in an excellent state of preservation. There are about five or six good sized stores, with a number of smaller ones; a number of smiths' and various other kinds of shops, and two barber shops!"

The latter kind of shops (which are so uncommon in most of the country towns, and for the want of which a traveller has to go many a time with long beard) would give me a good opinion of the place and its people, if there were no other redeeming qualities in either. There is a large centre or "diamond" in the heart of the burg, and in its centre the court house and market house, alongside of each other.

Upon looking into the object of this association of the House of Justice with the House of Food, I discovered it most likely to be for the purpose of giving the jurors an opportunity to keep from starving, by lowering a basket down and taking in supplies, whilst they are confined to their room and are hanging on a case.

I forgot to mention that there are several good hotels, a bank, a German Reformed, Lutheran, Associate Reformed, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal churches. Near the town, to the north, is the Pennsylvania College, founded by the Lutheran denomination, containing 160 pupils. It has associated with it a very large and thriving Theological Seminary. The building is built of brick and painted white, and at a distance resembles the General Post Office Department at Washington, in every other respect save the portico and cupola of the former. There is a very flourishing and handsome Female Seminary—the "Oak Ridge"—within a mile of the burg."

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, with advices to the 12th of July, which state that SANTA ANNA and ALMONTE were still there, and apparently had given up all idea of returning to Mexico. SANTA ANNA had disposed of his effects preparatory to his return, but the late news from Vera Cruz had changed his purpose; and it is now stated that he will remain in Havana till something more favorable to his hopes turns up.

Thompson, the abolitionist, who has been confined in the Penitentiary of Missouri for six or seven years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

Town Meetings.

A meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Court-house on Friday evening last, to consult upon the measures necessary to be adopted in view of the late disastrous blow inflicted upon Pennsylvania interests by the destruction of the Tariff of 1842. The proceedings have been handed to us—but we are reluctantly compelled, for want of room, to postpone their publication in detail until next week.

The officers of the meeting were—Col. R. CONYER President; T. WARREN and J. WIGGIE Vice-Presidents; D. A. BUEHLER and D. McCORMACK Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by D. M. SAYLER, Esq., A. R. STEVENSON, Esq., and Hon. J. COOPER. A number of resolutions were adopted—amongst which was one for the organization of an Association, to be called "The Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a home market for American Agricultural Products." A large number of individuals enrolled themselves as members; and Hon. JAMES CONYER was elected President.

The meeting adjourned until TO-MORROW EVENING, (Tuesday) to complete the organization of the Association. Members of both political parties, who feel an interest in the protection of American industry, it is hoped, will attend, and lend their aid in the furtherance of the important cause. It is not a time to hold back, when the vital interests of the country are at stake.

Returning Missionaries.

We learn from the Presbyterian, that the Rev. HENRY R. WILSON, Jr. and family, from Fatterburgh, have arrived at London on their way home. Mr. Wilson brings with him three of the Hindoo orphans lately under his charge.

Mr. McKay's British Tariff bill was signed by the President on Friday last, so that it is now a law.

It is said Mr. Polk intends to veto the River and Harbor bill.

The House has given its *quies* to the bill to increase the rates of postage.

The mercury stood at 98, at Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on Rev. Robert Emory, President of Dickinson College, by the Trustees of Columbia College, N. Y.

A rich lead mine has been discovered in Chester county. Ten pounds of ore yielded six pounds of pure lead.

The Cholera.—Letters from Paris state that this dreadful disease is making frightful ravages in the interior of Asia. This scourge, which has travelled through Cabul, has already penetrated nearly as far as Teheran.

MARRIED.

On Monday last, by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. WILLIAM SHIPLEY, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss AYARILLA SWITZER, of Reisterstown, Baltimore county.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. J. W. Cullam, Mr. MARTIN S. DIERL, of New Oxford, Adams county, to Miss SARAH LILLY, of Shrewsbury, York county.

On the same day, by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. JOHN SPONSHOFF, of Germany township, to Miss LUCINDA C. SWOPE, of Littlestown.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, after a long illness, Miss JULIA ANN McDERMOTT, daughter of Mr. John McDermod, deceased, of this borough, in the 21th year of her age.

On the 26th ult. Mr. FREDERICK SYDNER, an aged and respectable citizen of Germany township.

On Thursday evening last, in Harbaugh's Valley, after a long illness, Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON, aged about 40 years.

At Carlisle, on Tuesday last, Gen. JAMES LAMBERTON, aged about 95 years—for the last 70 years a resident of that town.

In Shippsburg, on Monday evening the 20th of July, Mrs. ELIZA S. ROBINSON, consort of Mr. Benjamin R. Robinson, formerly of Gettysburg, and daughter of John Marshall, Esq. of Hamiltonburg township, in the 31st year of her age. Her death (says the Shippsburg News) has occasioned a cloud of deep sorrow and mourning, not only over her relatives, but the whole community. Although a resident of our village but a short time, yet she was universally beloved by all who knew her. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and her life, as a Christian and friend, was justly worthy of imitation.

She was ill but a few weeks, and though the melancholy Providence which called her away was unexpected to her friends, yet it is a source of joy to know that death was not an unexpected visitor to her. Thus, by this mysterious Providence, a husband is deprived of a kind, affectionate and loving wife, in the prime and flower of life—her children, of an indulgent and tender mother.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE sub-editor will offer his FARM at Public Sale, on Thursday the 5th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. For further particulars see Handbills at the various Public houses in the County.

Aug. 3. JOHN EIKER. ts

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the employment of the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, on the 26th ult., an indentured Apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named

JAMES DILLON, about 17 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his return to me.

Aug. 3. GEORGE STOVER. 3t

HARVEST HOME!

George Arnold HAS just received, and now offers for sale, a large stock of

Fresh Groceries, Domestic Muslins, Bed Ticks, Checks, Drillings, Felcet Cords, Lanes, Cassinets, Calicoes, &c. &c.

all of which will be sold cheap. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves. Gettysburg, July 27. 6

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At his residence in Hamiltonburg township, in this County, on Wednesday the 22d of July, Capt. DAVID WILSON, in the 95th year of his age, and a soldier and officer of the Revolution.

It is a sad-sounding and yet a soothing office which bereaved friends impose, to record the virtues of those whom we shall see "in the flesh" no more. This indeed is not our chief consolation—that is derived from the high and blissful hopes which the Gospel inspires—but while we should rejoice in the thought of what they ARE, we should remember and recount the excellencies which endeared them when living, that others, seeing the reputation and happiness which intelligence, integrity, and piety secure, may be led, in the hope of the same reward, to emulate their example. The history and character of the deceased claim from us such a record.

Capt. DAVID WILSON was born on the farm on which he died, and was the oldest, if not the oldest citizen in the County. He was the worthy son of a worthy sire. His father, James Wilson, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country about the year 1736. He brought a certificate of his Church membership, bearing date, "Ballynashane, County of Londonderry, Ireland, June 28th, 1736, Henry J. Wille, Pastor," which states that he was descended from highly respectable and Christian parents, and bears strong testimony to his high character as a man and a Christian. Soon after he came to this country, he settled on the ground which his son David inherited. The early settlers of the South-western part of this now Adams county, were Scotch-Irish. These settlers were of the better order of the peasantry, and brought with them the characteristics of their native land. They were moral, industrious, and intelligent, and for the most part were rigid Presbyterians or "Seceders." They were frugal, the Scotch always are—plain in their mode of living, but cordial and hospitable. They were universally men of undaunted courage, and high patriotic feeling; and when the alarm of the Revolution first rang through the land, it called no truer or more willing hearts than those of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

The manners and characters of the early settlers have been very generally inherited by their descendants, many of whom still cultivate the same farms, worship in the same old Churches, and hold fast to the rigid and venerable "form of sound words," of the Presbyterian Church. "The spirit of these remarks applies with remarkable force to DAVID WILSON. He inherited his father's stately personal form, his frugality and frankness, his unbending rectitude and great equanimity. His wife's name was ROWAN, a woman of vigorous mind and pride of character, and who died in 1838. By this marriage he had seven sons—two of whom were deaf-mutes—and three survive him, one of whom is a Clergyman, with a son a Missionary in Northern India.

Capt. W. was a man of intelligence and piety, a true and consistent Christian. His temper was remarkably mild and equable—much of which was natural, but it was softened and softened by religion. He was ordained a ruling Elder in the Church by the Rev. JOHN BLACK, and fulfilled this office afterwards in the "Lower Marsh Creek" and "Hill" Churches. Religion with him was not a matter of words and form, but of principle and action. His house was daily "a house of prayer," and he illustrated and recommended religion in all his intercourse with men. It guided and sustained him in perplexity and bereavement—supplied the strongest motives to the discharge of personal and relative duties—calmed and comforted him in his declining years, and crowned his death with safety and hope, for the end of his life was peace. He realized the sentiment in its fullest sense—"The hoary head is a crown of glory when found in the way of righteousness." His mind was clear and strong, and his knowledge general and substantial. As a husband, father and friend, he was affectionate and faithful. His kindness and cheerfulness were proverbial, and continued with him until the last rational hours of his life. He was just and generous. His mechanics were paid in season, and he often gave those in his employ, grain and provisions over and above the stipulated sum, or at less than the current price. He was hospitable and charitable, an obliging neighbor, and a good citizen. His desires were moderate—he had no ambition, no thirst for wealth or worldly honor. He sought a competent and comfortable living, which he gained by his industry and care of public affairs, he was by no means uninterested in the prosperity and honor of his country. His patriotism was unquestioned. He entered with all his heart into the Revolutionary struggle—he was a soldier and Captain for several years, and for some time previous to his death received a pension from his country. He was an American in every sense—not only by birth and citizenship, but as proved by his principles and sympathies and sacrifices. His political opinions were honestly and consistently maintained, and he condescended to others, but he suffered from him. The right of suffrage he held to be among the fundamental and dearest rights of a free people, the neglect or abuse of which involved a heavy responsibility. And, without being providentially hindered, he voted at every important election—even to the close of his eventful life. For some years prior to his death, his general infirmity disqualified him for active business, but he suffered none, and retained the use of his faculties till his death. For a few days previous to that event, he found difficulty in breathing, and could not speak articulately, but gave no token of suffering or complaint, and calmly expired. He died, as he lived, at peace with God and man, and greatly revered by all who knew him.

His vigorous constitution, his disciplined temper, and his temperate and regular habits, contributed much to prolong his days. A stranger could not fail to observe, even in his last years, his vivacity and cheerfulness. He spoke and acted like a man that felt conscious of his virtue—undisturbed by a review of the past, and unsolicitous about the future. Affiance in God and an approving conscience were the secret of his rectitude. He was not free from the crosses and trials of humanity, but he bore them as becomes a man of faith and of fortitude. Nor was he faultless, but possessed a rare combination of those qualities which render a man useful, honored and happy. He has gone to his rest and reward.

Wonderful as it is, he saw his country in a state of colonial dependence—then beheld her emerging gradually from a long and anxious struggle for liberty and independence—and again, triumphing in a contest with the mightiest nation of the earth, rising in dignity and power and respect among the nations, and rejoicing in the rich and precious inheritance of religion and liberty, of a wise Constitution and a good government, of plenty and prosperity, for the attainment of which he and his illustrious co-peers counted not their lives dear unto them. In grateful remembrance may his virtues live! And may the truth which his life illustrated and recommended, be ever prized and practiced by his countrymen. He is THE BEST PATRIOT WHO IS THE BEST MAN.

WILSON was a man of intelligence and piety, a true and consistent Christian. His temper was remarkably mild and equable—much of which was natural, but it was softened and softened by religion. He was ordained a ruling Elder in the Church by the Rev. JOHN BLACK, and fulfilled this office afterwards in the "Lower Marsh Creek" and "Hill" Churches. Religion with him was not a matter of words and form, but of principle and action. His house was daily "a house of prayer," and he illustrated and recommended religion in all his intercourse with men. It guided and sustained him in perplexity and bereavement—supplied the strongest motives to the discharge of personal and relative duties—calmed and comforted him in his declining years, and crowned his death with safety and hope, for the end of his life was peace. He realized the sentiment in its fullest sense—"The hoary head is a crown of glory when found in the way of righteousness." His mind was clear and strong, and his knowledge general and substantial. As a husband, father and friend, he was affectionate and faithful. His kindness and cheerfulness were proverbial, and continued with him until the last rational hours of his life. He was just and generous. His mechanics were paid in season, and he often gave those in his employ, grain and provisions over and above the stipulated sum, or at less than the current price. He was hospitable and charitable, an obliging neighbor, and a good citizen. His desires were moderate—he had no ambition, no thirst for wealth or worldly honor. He sought a competent and comfortable living, which he gained by his industry and care of public affairs, he was by no means uninterested in the prosperity and honor of his country. His patriotism was unquestioned. He entered with all his heart into the Revolutionary struggle—he was a soldier and Captain for several years, and for some time previous to his death received a pension from his country. He was an American in every sense—not only by birth and citizenship, but as proved by his principles and sympathies and sacrifices. His political opinions were honestly and consistently maintained, and he condescended to others, but he suffered from him. The right of suffrage he held to be among the fundamental and dearest rights of a free people, the neglect or abuse of which involved a heavy responsibility. And, without being providentially hindered, he voted at every important election—even to the close of his eventful life. For some years prior to his death, his general infirmity disqualified him for active business, but he suffered none, and retained the use of his faculties till his death. For a few days previous to that event, he found difficulty in breathing, and could not speak articulately, but gave no token of suffering or complaint, and calmly expired. He died, as he lived, at peace with God and man, and greatly revered by all who knew him.

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CUMBERLAND VALLEY

Mutual Protection Company.

A Meeting of the Company will be held at the Stone House (Trego's) in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, on Monday the 7th day of September next, to elect THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for said Company for the ensuing year, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, and to continue open until 4 o'clock, p. m.

Aug. 3. A. G. MILLER, Secy. td

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on Thursday the 18th instant,

A Bay Horse, about 15 hands high—with a small star, and a little white on his left hind foot—little hip-shot—some white hairs occasioned by the collar. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DAVID GOODYTAN. July 27. 7t

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Whig citizens of Adams County are requested to assemble in their respective boroughs and townships, at the places of holding these borough and township elections, on

Saturday the 22d day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and select Two Delegates in each Township and Borough, to represent them in a

County Convention, which is hereby called, to assemble at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on

Monday the 24th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. to nominate suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching election, and appoint Congressional Conferees.

ROBERT SMITH,
ROBERT G. HARPER,
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
A. R. STEVENSON,
JAMES RENSCHAW,
JOSEPH BAUGHER,
ANDREW HEINTZLEMAN,
County Comm. ts
Gettysburg, July 20.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

A FARM,

late the Estate of FELIX ORNER, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, near the Public Road leading from Arndtsville to Pine Grove, 4 miles distant from Arndtsville, and lying near the head of Oppossum creek, adjoining lands of John Wenk, Valentine Fehl, sen., Rebecca Baldwin and others, containing

120 ACRES,

more or less, about one-half of which is clear land, under good fence, and the residue in Woodland, heavily timbered; there is a sufficiency of Meadow; well watered by springs, and Oppossum creek runs through the Farm. The improvements are, a Double one-story

Log Dwelling House, a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; there is also a Pump, and Spring-house, near the door, with an excellent well of water; there are also Two Orchards, bearing good fruit; and there is likewise thereon erected, a

Good

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review,
Edinburgh Review,
Foreign Quarterly Review,
Westminster Review, and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Maga-
zine

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in the

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" a

For, the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

reader.

TERMS:

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the 4 Reviews, \$3 00 per year

For any two	do.	5 00	"
For any three	do.	7 00	"
For all four of the Reviews,		8 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,		3 00	"
For Blackwood's and the 4 Reviews		10 00	"

CLUBBING.
Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of a regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be deposited through a Post master by handing him the

N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law, to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

* * In all the principal Cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from the City of New York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. Publishers,
112 Fulton St. New York

June 5. _____

To Printers.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.
THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Galleys, and all the requisites of the Printing Office.

The Type which are cut in imitation of English letters, are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrices, with deep concave letters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any and will be sold at prices to suit the times, materials.

All the type furnished by us is "hand cast."
The Types from any foundry can be matched
at this establishment.
Printing Presses furnished, also Steam
Engines of the most approved patterns.
Composition Rollers cast for Printers
COCKCROFF & OVEREND, 68 Abchurch Lane,
Dec. 22. 1877.

Philadelphia, May 28th, 1842

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir:—I feel bound to the
solicited to give publicity to the extraordinary
fects of your valuable medicine.

I have suffered for several years past
Liver Complaint, and the train of diseases which
follow—a complete prostration of the sys-

—so that it was with great difficulty, I could walk, and at times I was confined to my room. To add to my misery, a Scrofulous affection appeared in my throat, with Rheumatism in my arms, so that I could not raise my right arm to my head. In the hottest weather my feet and hands would ache with the cold, and perspiration had almost ceased. I now became afflicted with a dry hoarse cough, and gave up all the

of ever getting well. I had night sweats, got little or no sleep, with frightful dreams, morbid headache. I seemed to be borne on Insanity, and was denied all study or mental exercise. I could not read a small paragraph in a newspaper without great difficulty. I had great soreness in my stomach, which caused so well so much that I was unable to lie down or even to recline, but had to be propped up

I had the advice of some eminent physicians and tried nearly all the remedies used in such cases, but continued to grow worse, and it appeared as though a speedy dissolution was my only remaining place.

about the house. I continued to improve that time. Shortly after my wife called on your store, and stated my case to you, and sent me a bottle of your Alternative, and word to come and see you, and you would investigate my case, and cure me. This I did believe, as I felt I was beyond the reach of man skill.

After taking your Alternative and Pills

three weeks, there was a decided change for the better, so that when I called upon you, you told me that I would get well, and that your Alternative would cure me effectually. With no hesitation, however, of getting well, I still continued to take your Alternative, until I had taken the fourth bottle, when there was a sudden change in my whole system: as though I had got rid of my great burthen, and I could draw my breath freely.

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THE DEED IS DONE!

The Tariff of '42 is destroyed!

We last week gave a sketch of the proceedings in the Senate up to the 25th. On that day, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in a most able speech of four hours, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. During his speech, Mr. Haywood, Senator from North Carolina, sent in his resignation, which gave rise to considerable feeling, as it was supposed it might alter the vote on the Tariff. It had not the effect, however, as subsequent events proved.

On Monday, Mr. CAMERON presented the proceedings of a democratic meeting in Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Tariff. The President of the meeting was President of the Baltimore Convention, and denies that the Convention went against the Tariff of 1842. and said Mr. Polk would not have been nominated if it had been known that he was opposed to the Tariff of 1842. This will do to tell those who know no better.

The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed by Mr. WEBSTER, who spoke an hour and a half. He spoke of Mr. Haywood's resignation, and complimented him as a man of character, attainments, courtesy, and industry. He was ashamed of his country when he saw a man like this hunted down and abused, as he was by some writer for the Administration, in the Government paper of Saturday night last. It was a disgrace to the country, to the civilization of the age, and to the American press.

Mr. Webster then alluded to the extraordinary efforts making in Mexico by the people and clergy to raise means to carry on the war with this country—to the appointment of Gen. Bravo as President ad interim, and the marching of Paredes to the North, of which he presumed the Government had official information, as additional reason why the Tariff should not be disturbed, or any experiments made upon the revenue.

Mr. Webster concluded by moving to strike out that part of the ninth section paying the importer the amount of his invoice and five per cent. additional in cases of undervaluation, where goods are taken by government.

On this a long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. CATTRELL hoped, that if the bill were to pass it would pass without a single Whig mark about it. He thought the section wrong, but did not know that he could vote for striking it out.

He was for letting the majority frame their bill in their own way. They had the strength, and if they chose, Sampson-like, to pull down the fabric of American industry and crush themselves in its ruins, let them do it.

Mr. BENTON spoke in favor of amendment. He had not expected to be called on to vote on any amendments, and intended to swallow the bill silently for one purpose only, and that was to overturn the Tariff of 1842. He now rose to speak, and was opposed to the ad valorem system, as open to fraud, bribery, &c.

Mr. JARNAGIN explained his own position, that he was instructed by the Legislature of Tennessee to vote for an amendment of the Tariff of 1842.

The debate closed in Senate by the adoption of a motion made by the Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, to commit the Tariff Bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions, some of which are to discriminate in favor of raw material and against British manufactures, and at the same time to increase the Revenue so as to provide more adequate means for the support of Government. The vote stood yeas 23—nays 27.

On Tuesday, after the disposal of several unimportant matters, Mr. Mangum, who was absent when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced, took the floor and delivered a high eulogium upon the character and services of the latter.

After a speech from Mr. Benton, Mr. Niles made some remarks relative to the resignation of the Senator, and upon matters and things in general, connected with the tariff bill.

Messrs. Berrien and Bagby made explanations relative to the reasons which influenced Mr. Haywood in resigning.

Mr. Crittenden next eulogized Mr. H., and endorsed him as a patriot and a gentleman. He said there was no room to doubt the spotless integrity of the conduct of the Senator.

Mr. Archer let fly an arrow in defence of Mr. Haywood, after which the Senate passed to the consideration of some private bills.

Mr. Lewis, from the finance committee, to whom was referred last night the tariff bill, with certain instructions, reported back the bill, with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the instructions.

Mr. Evans said he would like to hear some reasons why the committee had come to this conclusion, for no reason had been urged in the committee room.

Mr. Lewis alluded to the indefinite nature of the instructions, and spoke of the great difficulty there was of ascertaining what was "raw material." Independent of this, however, obeying the instructions would have had the effect of changing the whole frame work of the bill. In addition to this, the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Clayton, in making the motion to re-commit yesterday, openly avowed that his object was to kill the bill. Now that being the case, if it was the settled purpose of the majority to defeat the bill, the majority of the finance committee did not choose to have the res-

ponsibility thrust upon them. They therefore reported back the bill for the purpose of throwing the responsibility upon the Senate.

Mr. R. Johnson contended that the committee had no right to set themselves up as judges in the matter. It was their right to have carried out the instructions of the Senate.

Mr. Speight, a member of the committee, alluded to the short period now remaining of the session, and asked how it could be expected that in so short a time the committee could go to work, and digest a new tariff bill in 5 days. It was rather singular too that the Senators who were now so anxious for the carrying out of these instructions were the very persons who were so anxious to fix the 10th of August as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Benton called for the reading of the instructions to the committee.

Mr. Benton then argued that it was at this advanced period of the session impossible for the committee to act upon the instructions. Their only course was to report back the bill with a request to be discharged from their further consideration. He went on to say that the vote on this discharge was to be considered as a test vote on the fate of the bill itself, so that Senators would vote understandingly. The question would be either yes or no.

Mr. Huntington expressed his astonishment at the conduct of the finance committee in asking to be discharged from the performance of the duty imposed upon them by the Senate. It was unparalleled in the annals of legislation.

[A confidential message was here received from the President of the U. S.]

Mr. Jarnagin was now satisfied that no amendment could or would be made to the bill. When he gave his vote, however, to recommit the bill, he had no intention of defeating the measure.—Finding this to be the case, and that the committee would not make the amendment he desired, he considered himself bound by his instructions, against his own convictions, however, to vote for the bill. He at first thought that the better plan would have been to postpone it till next session, but as there would be no change in the representation of the people at the next session, nothing could be gained by it. He was therefore, under all the circumstances, in favor of disposing of the bill now. After further remarks, to the effect that the fate of the bill has been thrown into his hands, he intimated that on the question of engrossing the bill, he would not allow it to be said that the bill would be thrust upon the people by a Whig vote, or in other words, he would decline voting at all. He said he would vote in favor of discharging the committee from the instructions, after which he would pursue the course he had indicated, leaving the result to his country and his God.

Mr. J. M. Clayton followed in some explanatory remarks.

Mr. Webster went into a general examination of the bill for the purpose of arguing that it is not intended for the benefit of the mass of the people, and therefore cannot be styled a democratic measure. He intimated that the reason that the committee did not obey the instructions, was not for want of time, but for want of purpose.

Mr. Sevier called Mr. Webster to order for impugning the purpose of the committee, and some bright flashes of wit took place between the two Senators, which caused considerable laughter.

Mr. McDuffie denied that this was an aristocratic measure, as contended by Mr. Webster. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. McDuffie said that the essential features of the present bill were strictly for the benefit of the poor and middle classes. He alluded to the great reduction of the duty on salt, sugar, and materials for clothing, &c. In conclusion, he caused to be read by the clerk certain resolutions framed by Mr. Webster, and passed at Boston many years ago, which contained doctrines very much at variance with those now advocated by the honorable Senator.

Mr. Webster, in reply, said that an honest man might sometimes change his opinion, and as a proof of it, he referred to the political changes of opinion in the course of Mr. McDuffie's career. He then at some length endeavored to show his consistency in the resolutions referred to by the latter.

After further discussion, the motion to discharge the committee of finance from the further consideration of the instructions was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the 9th section of the bill was, by a vote of 28 to 26, amended so as to allow the agent or importer the amount of his invoice and 5 per cent. over, in cases where the goods have been undervalued for the purpose of defrauding the government.

A motion of Mr. Johnson to refer the bill to a select committee, resulted yeas 27, nays 27. The President (Mr. Dallas) gave his casting vote in the negative.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the Senate, when the amendment of the Committee of the whole was concurred in.

The vote was then taken in ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading. The result was a tie, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cass, Colquhoun, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hammeigan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Gilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of Pa.

Johnson, of Md. Mangum, Miller, Moorhead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

The constitution requiring Mr. Dallas to give the casting vote, he rose, and in a very impressive manner set forth the great importance of the subject, and the heavy responsibility which rested upon him. In the course of his remarks he stated that there are eleven States for the bill, eleven States against it, and six States neutral, three of which are Whig and three Democratic. Hence the equal division was remarkable throughout. In conclusion, he cast his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Cameron entered his protest against the bill, and said from this day forth would go out the word "repeal" until the ballot box shall crown it with success.

Mr. J. M. Clayton submitted the motion to postpone, and in doing so made some remarks of a personal character to the Chair.

Messrs. McDuffie, Allen and others, called Mr. C. to order, on the ground that a personal attack upon the presiding officer, to which he cannot reply, is out of order.

The motion to postpone was then negatived. Yeas 27; nays 28.

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Gilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of Pa.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cass, Colquhoun, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hammeigan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—27.

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The bill was then read a third time by its title.

The question then being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Webster made a speech, in which he prophesied that on the very first day of next session, a bill would be introduced to repeal or to modify this measure. Many Senators laughed, when Mr. Webster told them they would soon laugh on the other side of their mouths.

After further discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 27.—Mr. Jarnagin voted in the affirmative.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF MEXICO.

The comments of European journals on the news received by them of the victories gained by the American troops on the Rio Grande, indicate the opinion very generally that our war with Mexico will be a short war, and that it will cease with the establishment of the Rio Grande as our South Western boundary. Apprehensions, indeed, are occasionally expressed as to the probable designs of the United States on California; but no European imagination has yet embodied seriously the idea that a line from Tampico to the Pacific, cutting off one half of the Mexican Republic, may possibly become the division line which is to separate us from Mexico.

The extensive and elaborate system of operations established for the invasion of Mexico clearly implies that no inconsiderable object is contemplated as the result of such formidable preparations.—While Gen. Taylor, with fifteen or twenty thousand men, moves on to Monterey, having in view probably the city of Mexico as his destination, a strong force under Gen. Kearney is advancing upon Santa Fe, to unite afterwards with Gen. Wool's division, which is to enter Mexico by way of San Antonio. From the Pacific shore a movement is also to be made. Our squadron on that coast has doubtless already seized upon the Mexican ports of San Blas, Mazatlan, San Francisco, and Monterey. A detachment of U. States troops sailed recently from New York for California in the store-ship Lexington, and another expedition is nearly ready to go for the same destination in the Independence.

The instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel Stevenson, commanding the latter expedition, contain some remarkable phrases. He gives Stevenson to understand, that his regiment is to be composed of "such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war either in Oregon, or in any other territory in that region of the globe which may then be a part of the United States." The men are to enlist for the war, and they may be discharged "without a claim for returning home, wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war, provided it is in the then territory of the United States." Such is the general outline of the Secretary's instructions.

Conquest and occupation are here implied; the men of the expedition are to go out as soldiers and as colonists. An overland emigration to California took place at the beginning of the season for the same purposes of conquest and settlement.

But if rumors are to be relied on, our views of acquisition are not to be confined to California. The Northern departments of Mexico are also to be included; they are to be annexed to the United States and to be governed as Territories until ready to be admitted as States into the Union. We must wait for events to ascertain how far these rumors are really true.—*Balt. American.*

The New Orleans Courier of the 17th says that since the commencement of the war with Mexico there have been prepared and shipped from the arsenal at St. Louis one hundred and seventy tons of fixed ammunition.

Within the last sixteen years, 612 steamboats have been built at Pittsburg, besides 31 the present year.

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The Tariff Destroyed.

The great crisis is passed, and the measure toward which the attention of the nation has been directed—the progress of which tens of thousands have watched in fear and trembling—is virtually passed. The productive interest of the country reaches its culminating point with its passage, and commences its downward course with the action of the law which destroys the Tariff of 1842.

We give elsewhere the record of the proceedings, by which the nefarious measure has been carried into effect.—It will be seen that, to Pennsylvania, it has not only the deadly effect to destroy our prosperity, but there is ingratitude also added, to make her cup of misery more bitter, the blow which smites her to the dust having come from one of her own sons, whom she has nurtured into honor and eminence, and who has repaid her by desertion in her hour of need.

It is appalling to contemplate the consequences of this crowning act of folly and deceitfulness. The painful but deserved return to Pennsylvania, for her want of faith to those who maintained her true interests, is at last visited upon her; and though not immediately felt; though the wheels of commerce may not instantly be stayed; though her mines and her forges will not instantly be deserted; though the shuttle will be plied in her factories, for a time, with wonted swiftness, and the outward face of affairs as cheerful as usual, save the countenances of those who look into the future, and see what is advancing, yet the wasting disease has fastened upon her; her hardy strength, which the Tariff of 1842 imparted, will enable her to struggle for a while, but the chill will gradually creep over her, and listlessness and inactivity take the place of her present activity and energy; and when that time arrives, when her mechanics are without employment, and her capitalists ruined, when the mills, and mines, and forges are silent, when British coal and iron are taking the place of our own, then it will add a deeper pang to her misery, to know that the great desolation was wrought by one of her sons—GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS.—U. S. Gazette.

Expenses of the War.—The St. Louis Republican of a recent date has the following:

It is only by ascertaining the actual cost of particular items that the expenses of the war with Mexico can be estimated. The Government agents, a few days since, purchased five hundred barrels mess pork for the "use of the army of the West." This pork is to be transported to Santa Fe. It cost \$10 per barrel.—Three or four years ago supplies were needed for an expedition on the same route, and contracts were made with Bent and St. Vrain for transportation.—They were paid 8 cts. per lb. from Independence to Bent's Fort. The Government, of course, paid the transportation to Independence. It is alleged that the contract to which we have alluded was a losing concern, and that no one will undertake it for less than 10 cts. per lb. A barrel of pork will average 320 pounds. The cost of its transportation from Fort Leavenworth, to which point all public stores are shipped, to Bent's Fort, will, then, be thirty-two dollars. But this is not all. It has there to be wagoned to Santa Fe, and it is a very moderate calculation to say that the additional cost with the transportation from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, will increase the cost to \$40 per barrel. Add the original cost and it makes the actual expense of the barrel of pork, on its delivery at Santa Fe, \$50. In other words, the Government pays \$25,000 for the 500 barrels of pork.

The cost of all other freight must be charged in the same way—by the pound—and the expense cannot be made less than we have estimated.

The St. Louis New Era of the 23d ult. says:

The Government agents are still operating pretty extensively in this quarter, buying up mules, horses and provisions, and in having wagons, knapsacks, and various other articles manufactured for the use of the army. About 1000 barrels of mess pork have been bought in this city within a few days at \$10, and yesterday we noticed a sale of 25,000 lbs. clear bacon sides by the Messrs. Sigerson, at 5 cts. per lb. We understand that a gentleman is now in this city for the purpose of purchasing light draught boats for the Rio Grande. So we go—the dear people pay.

Duty of Police Officers.—Judge Parsons decided at Philadelphia on Monday, that a constable of a ward or township is bound to arrest a person violating the law in his presence, though out of the bounds of his district, and the danger of undertaking an arrest will not excuse him from making the attempt. Three officers were fined five dollars for a neglect of this kind, and it was intimated that all future cases will be visited by imprisonment and forfeiture of office.

Trial of Speed.—On Saturday last, two of the fastest steamships that ever crossed the Atlantic, were to leave our shores for Europe. These are the Cambria from Boston, and the Great Britain from New York. The Cambria is the fastest vessel of the Cunard line, and with the exception of the last trip of the Great Britain, has performed the distance from Europe to America, in the shortest time on record. Heavy bets are said to be pending on the issue of these trips.

Hard Names.—Married on Thursday evening, July 2d, by A. Folkerson, Esq., Mr. John Christopher Guntheffer, to Miss Kunigundy Dinkle, all of Chicago city, Ill.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The New York papers chronicle a disastrous accident on the Erie Railroad, on Friday week, which resulted in the instant loss of two lives and serious injury to a number of passengers.

The train was on its way from Middletown to Pierpont, and consisted of three baggage and four passenger cars, containing about two hundred and fifty persons, including seventy or eighty young misses belonging to a school in Middletown, who were going to Hoboken on a picnic excursion.

As the train approached a bridge known as "Turner's," about a mile from Monroe, it was discovered that a wheel upon one of the forward cars had broken, which at once threw the train off the track, though the engine was reversed. The engine and the three cars, though off the track, plowed their way across the bridge, which was fifteen feet long and twelve feet high. On their passage across the bridge, off the track, the flanges of the wheels tore up and weakened the cross-ties, and thus caused the sad accident. When the passenger cars reached this weakened part of the bridge the weight of the cars forced the rails apart, and they sunk upon the bed of the road, the first car with such force as to tear it from its wheels, where it stuck fast. A large car followed this with so much force as to completely crush it, and in fact ran almost through it, shutting all the passengers in both cars in the rums. The third and fourth cars did not strike so forcibly, and were only thrown from the track.

The scene is represented to have been one of dreadful horror and confusion.—Two persons were killed instantly, (Mr. CHARLES STEVENS, of New York, and a son of Dr. CRANE, of Goshen), and most all those in the second car were more or less injured, some very seriously, though it is hoped not fatally. The young ladies, being in the fourth car, escaped with a few slight bruises. The escape of so many was indeed Providential.

The New Orleans Courier, of a recent date, says:

A gentleman from Point Isabel informs us that the officers of the army are of opinion that the Government would save immense sums of money by constructing a railroad between Brasos Santiago and the mouth of the river. The distance is only nine miles, and the work would probably cost not more than \$25,000.—The quantity of arms, stores and provisions daily carried over this is beyond belief—and the transportation in wagons costs as much in the course of a month as the construction of a railroad would come to. The bar at the entrance is not navigable for vessels of any size, and thus the goods have to be transported by land to the bank of the river, whence they are carried up the stream in steamboats. Our informant says, in the present state of the roads, all the wagons in the Union could not supply the army on the Rio Grande.

A letter to the New Orleans Bee, from Matamoros, under date of July 12, says—

The CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS sent out by President POLK to officiate for the soldiers professing that faith attempted this morning to address the citizens of Matamoros, but they were refused the use of the church either to speak or preach in. It may all be very well to tell the Mexicans they were sent here for the purpose of administering their faith to the soldiers, but it will not do to tell any body else so. Whatever the design of the Chief Magistrate in sending them may be I cannot tell, but I believe their mission has more to do with the Mexican citizen than the American soldier. Perhaps to convince them that we do not wage a religious war, and to win their affections.

THE WARM WEATHER.

The sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exhibit a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it. The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of nature. At such times "Jayne's Curative" never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in the earliest stages of this summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

LIFE! LIFE!! LIFE!!!

"All that a man hath will he give for his life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr. Jayne's Expectantant never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proven in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 3.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York; and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	3 87
Wheat,	90 to 1 00
Rye,	60 to 62
Corn,	52 to 53
Oats,	28 to 30
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 5 25

Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 13, 1846.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.

WALTER & CO. FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE Commission Merchants, No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St., BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c. Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO J. Landstreet & Son, T. Jones & Co., W. & S. Wymann, T. Cross, Esq., Cashier, Lot. Ensey & Co., Slingloff & Devries, H. M. Brent, Esq., J. H. Valley Bank, J. H. Sherrard, Esq., Cash. Far. Bank.

DENTISTRY. DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL, Dental Surgeon, HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge. Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired. Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel. May 11.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Of all kinds, and in any quantity, CAN be supplied by the subscriber, at his Plainfield Nurseries, near PETERSBURG, (York Springs), Adams Co., Pa. His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 saleable Trees on hand; and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any others in the market. He warrants all his Trees to be genuine.—His TERMS are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again. Catalogues sent to those who wish them. WM. WRIGHT. July 13.

NOTICE. Estate of Isaac Jones, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ISAAC JONES, late of Littlestown, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Town, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. MATILDA JONES, Adm'r. July 6.

LAST NOTICE. LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of PETER SPANGLER, jr. late of Tyrone township